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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Yields Under Strain

Starhemberg Holds Austria

Britain Guards Main Issue

Roosevelt Urges Neutrality

Women Fight Spoils System

AAA Boosts Humble Potato

EUROPE begins to crack loose in places from the strain under which the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has placed it. Austria indicates that it could no longer endure the pull between German National Socialist tendencies on the one hand and Italian Fascist protection on the other. A sudden rush of police and Heimwehr troops in Vienna and a drastic purge of the Cabinet takes place. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg remains nominally at the head, but Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the Vice-Chancellor, close friend of Mussolini and strong advocate of Fascism for Austria, becomes the virtual dictator. All pro-German and pro-Hapsburg members are removed from the Government—Premier Mussolini appears to reap an asset, but it is as likely to prove a liability.

* * *

¶ Prince von Starhemberg's coup thwarts attempts to form an Austro-German rapprochement while Italy, erstwhile guardian of Austria's independence, has its hands full in Africa and Geneva. Austria is given a 100 per cent pro-Italian Cabinet, just as a similar change is put through in Albania. Italy's position in Austria is momentarily improved but at a cost Italy might be entirely unwilling to pay. The freeing of Austria from German influences is not calculated to make the third Reich eager to help Italy circumvent those rough economic sanctions. In a pinch Italy has regarded Germany as a possible important source of supplies—Personally Il Duce likes von Starhemberg, but politically he might find it happier to be delivered from the machinations of his friend.

* * *

¶ The war strain on Europe is reflected also in the efforts of Britain and France more fully to understand each other. Anglo-French relations are believed to be at considerable tension as the British demand an unequivocal reply on what aid France proposes to render under its pact if the British fleet in the Mediterranean is attacked by Italy. Alarmed by apparent resentment in London, Premier Laval inclines more toward full support. Britain clarifies its refusal to withdraw any ships from the Mediterranean. The fleet is there in support of the League verdict against Italy as an aggressor and as assurance as sanctions are applied to bring Italy to respect its Covenant obligations—Britain's eyes never waver from the fact that the League nations have undertaken to expel war by bringing Italy bootless out of Ethiopia.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt appeals through the Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems for American opinion to back solidly his policy of neutrality in wars abroad. The message, read at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York by Mrs. Roosevelt, sees the function of the Government as the prevention of war "rather than gathering up the wreckage after the devastation." He makes an appeal to the women. The task of the Administration is made easier "if the citizenship of the nation and particularly of the women seek the truth and a wise application of the truth." There are many "challenging factors" in such a time and there must be no failure of reason—"It is the failure of reason which permits and wages modern war."

* * *

¶ The National League of Women Voters, one of the most effective groups in the world, directs a campaign against the spoils system in America. A campaign weapon is a handbook which is to be disseminated through the 550 local leagues in 39 states. This book holds public opinion primarily responsible for permitting the spoils system to continue and flourish. "We believe that we, the people, can through the machinery of our democracy create ways of training and selecting our civil servants which will attract to public service men and women of extra worth." Every Governor and Mayor will be asked to designate a week in January as "Better Government Personnel Week." These women know the size of their undertaking, but they have courage—"Nothing short of a revolution in public thinking" will win their great fight.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the AAA wheel some big guns into position in a siege against the low price of high class potatoes. The move is not a substitute for the much-discussed compulsory control law which becomes effective after Dec. 1, but is aimed at the current slump. The plan is to double the selling price of potatoes by diverting the surplus away from the family dinner table and regulating shipments from certain states. Diversion sees huge quantities going into potato flour, starch and alcohol, and livestock going in for potato banquets. Then there will be shortage and complaints—But the gratified growers will be getting 15 cents more for every proud bushel of spuds.

Women Voters Push Drive On Spoils System

Need for Better Personnel in Public Office Stressed

Support Is Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—One of the biggest and most effective groups of organized voters in the nation is getting after one of the worst stains on American democracy, and preparing to do something about it. The organization is the National League of Women Voters, and the abuse is the spoils system.

The league officials are now bringing to a head a campaign launched some time ago, just as the critical days of the 1936 presidential campaign approach.

The new league activity is timed with a number of other developments showing growing restiveness on the part of voters under the philosophy of political plunder that has dominated the Government pretty generally since it was established.

Other Factors in Fight

The National Federation of Federal Employees Under Civil Service has just started a big campaign fund here to fight further encroachments of political appointees; the Ramspeck bill providing reform in the selection of postmasters has received a favorable report from a House committee and will be before the Chamber when it meets next January; and President Roosevelt himself, answering bitter attacks on alleged spoils system tactics of his Administration, has given favorable, but so far general, support to the reform proposals.

The League of Women Voters is distributing a new handbook for the anti-spoils system drive. The handbook carries to the 550 local leagues, in 39 states, the campaign strategy on which the national fight is to be waged. The League's total membership is estimated around 100,000, though its range of influence is substantially greater.

Up to Public Opinion

Significant in the handbook is the recognition that it is public opinion which is primarily at fault in permitting the spoils system to continue.

"As great as is the need for better personnel in the administration of Government services, substantial improvements seem impossible," it states, "short of a revolution in public thinking."

A statement signed by the personnel campaign committee of which Mrs. George Gellhorn is chairman and Mrs. Jasper S. King, vice-chairman, says in part:

"We believe that we, the people, can, through the machinery of our democracy, create ways of training and selecting our civil servants which will attract to public service men and women of extra worth."

Study groups, surveys of actual conditions, speakers' bureaus, radio

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On Top in Austria

Associated Press Photo

Prince von Starhemberg

Cabinet Shift Gives Him Supreme Command of All Military Forces

Starhemberg Coup Puts Pro-Italians In Supreme Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 18—Attempts to fish an Austro-German rapprochement out of Italy's troubles in Geneva and East Africa have been suddenly thwarted by a dramatic coup staged unexpectedly by Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, pro-Italian head of the Austrian Heimwehr, who at one blow has removed from the Cabinet not only the pro-German but also the pro-Hapsburg members.

Austria, in fact, now has a cabinet that is 100 per cent pro-Italian.

Race for Dominance

It is significant that a similar change is now going on in Albania. There is, in fact, a race between pro-Italians and anti-Italians in Central Europe and the Balkans. The recent change in Greece under auspices of General George Kondylis represents the victory of the latter.

Meanwhile, there are indications of political rumblings in Yugoslavia, where strong efforts are being made

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Sons of Italy Vote on Bonds Raises Issues

Question as to Whether It Violates U. S. Foreign Policies Discussed

Boston Today—*also sees*—Dame Adelaide Livingstone urge local League of Nations advocates to work for peace—National Economy League again rap new-deal taxes—Asparagus arrive at Faneuil Hall market, as food prices advance slightly — Weeks' friends announce his senatorial ambitions—Mr. Wong deftly elude interstate commerce complications.

***Sons of Italy*—Their Resolutions Start Discussion**

Whether the resolution passed in Boston last night by the national convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America is contrary to the present American attitude regarding financial assistance to debtor nations was questioned in Boston today.

The resolution was passed by more than 300 delegates representing all the 2000 lodges of the order in the United States. America's position is embodied in the Johnson Act, passed in April, 1934, which forbade the further flotation within the United States of credits to debtor nations, and in recent neutrality utterances.

In what observers believed was the full flush of nationalistic enthusiasm, the Sons of Italy voted to buy bonds floated by the Italian Government for financing its present Ethiopian campaign. In addition it voted for a boycott by all Italians in America of British made goods. Another resolution pledged each of the lodges to send at least two bales of cotton (costing $110) to Italy.

The Johnson Act forbids individuals within the United States to purchase or sell bonds or securities of any foreign Government, while such Government is in default in payment of its obligations to the United States. A fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, is provided for violations of the act.

It was suggested today by those following developments that, while it might be possible to circumvent the letter of the law, it would not be easy to side-step its spirit.

It is pointed out, too, that such an act besides being contrary to America's attitude, would also be inconsistent with the message delegates sent President Roosevelt. In this the convention stated it, "reaffirms unflinching devotion and loyalty to the Constitution and the institutions of the United States and approving the neutrality adopted by the Government is confident that neutrality will be practised not only in form but in the substance."

***League*—Boston Group Discusses the Peace Ballot**

While the Sons of Italy vote boycotts on British goods and pledge themselves to help finance war on Ethiopia, the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association quietly continued its effective campaign for world peace today.

Meeting this noon at a luncheon at the Women's City Club, the board of directors discussed, with Dame Adelaide Livingstone, the famous Peace Ballot which has done more than anything else in the last year to establish British policy at Geneva.

Dame Adelaide, who is the daughter of the late C. D. Stickney of Fall River, Mass., is secretary of the National Declaration Committee and chief assistant to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the so-called "father" of the Peace Ballot.

An influential worker in obtaining the recent powerful "mandate" which has put Great Britain so squarely behind the League, she has a record of service dating back to 1915, when she was appointed by the British Government to serve on the Committee on the Treatment of British Prisoners of War. Her title

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 18

Austria—Prince von Starhemberg Virtual Dictator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria's unheralded Cabinet change constituted superficially a full victory for the pro-Italian elements—leaving Prince von Starhemberg the virtual dictator. The Prince's first act was to unify Austria's armed forces into a single unit under him. The Cabinet, nominally headed by the unaggressive Schuschnigg, is now entirely pro-Italian. It is similarly against Hapsburg restoration.

The repercussions of this coup, however, may prove exactly the reverse of helpful to Italy. The pro-German element, reputedly led by Major Fey, is now free to declare open war on the Cabinet because of the expulsion of its leaders. Germany will be far less likely to interfere with League sanctions, now that its Austrian National Socialists have been thrown out of court. Yugoslavia and the Little Entente are expected to stiffen their enthusiasm for sanctions.

Thus the coup is interpreted as a sign of Italian weakness rather than strength—and evidence of the narrowing base of Austria's dictatorship.

A Race in the Balkans:

All through the Balkan states this conflict of pro- and anti-Italian elements is cropping up. Yugoslavia and Greece's nationalist movements put anti-Italians in the saddles. Austria and Albania have tightened the reins in the hands of pro-Italians.

Starhemberg Coup Victory for Pro-Italians: Page 1.

Mexico—Campaign Organized Against Rebels

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex. (AP)—Municipal, state and federal authorities throughout the border state of Sonora were understood to be gathering in Hermosillo, the capital, to organize a crushing campaign against the band of rebels who have raided several towns and killed a number of municipal officials.

General Luiz Ibarra, the head of the rebelling groups, was represented as saying his ambition was to "reconquer for Mexico the three fundamental institutions of society: religion, family and property."

Italo-Ethiopian—Laval Deciding for Britain

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris— Bulletin: Premier Laval has committed himself to naval support for Britain, on the condition of British reciprocity if France is later attacked.

The League:

Paris— The critical turning-point in collective action against Italy approached rapidly, today, as Premier Laval struggled with his reply to Britain. When the decision comes—if not in this reply, then soon thereafter—he will commit France to armed support of Britain, or to virtual neutrality. It is agreed that temporizing, in view of Britain's insistence on a show-down, cannot long continue.

If France ultimately casts its lot with Britain, sanctions will be tightened with joint and accelerating energy. If France chooses the course of virtual neutrality, Britain faces the alternatives of "going it alone" against Italy, or retiring largely into "splendid isolation." Collective action is at stake, the other choice being at least a temporary reversion to the old balance of power line-up, with Europe divided into feverishly arming camps.

Premier Laval labored with his decision today, talking to the British and Italian ambassadors and to a high military authority. The Leftists

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The seventeenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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U. S. Steps in Accord With Peace Mark Reversal of Foreign Policy

President Asks Help In Fight Against War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 18

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT called last night for an informed public support for measures whereby the United States can work for prevention of war, rather than "gathering up the wreckage." He sent a paper, read by Mrs. Roosevelt, to the Herald Tribune Forum, declaring, in part:

> If we limit government to the functions of merely punishing the criminal after crimes have been committed, of gathering up the wreckage of society after the devastation of an economic collapse or of fighting a war that reason might have prevented, then government fails to satisfy those urgent human purposes, which, in essence, gave it its beginning and provided its present justification.
>
> In facing the problems involved in a world in which international discord still stalks abroad, the vivid interests of women in the preservation of safe peace should be enlisted. Constant vigilance is necessary in a nation like ours, to see that forces that make for discord are discovered and discouraged. I have pledged myself to do my part in keeping America free of those entanglements. I want to feel at all times that I have the sustaining influence of a healthy, sound, and above all, thoroughly American public opinion on the subject.

Arms Embargo, Noncredit to Debtor Nations, Abandonment of Freedom of the Seas Tradition, Prove Bulwarks Against War

People Generally Support Government

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The Ethiopian crisis has revealed suddenly and sharply an extraordinary transformation in American policy and America's attitude toward the rest of the world. Unexpectedly—to the surprise of America itself as well as others—this country is co-operating in world action, is moving significantly in a mass effort of the nations to strangle and stamp out war before it spreads and engulfs them all.

Exactly what has happened?

How did it happen?

What does it mean both for today and for tomorrow?

Before these questions can be answered, the two major currents of American thought on foreign affairs must be discerned.

Two Vital Premises

First is a desire to keep the United States out of war.

Second—fraught with deep import for the future—is a growing realization of the United States's moral obligation to the maintenance of peace. It is a realization that the only ultimate way to stay out of war is to prevent war. And it is this body of opinion, as yet not completely articulate, that many believe provides the bulwark for action when it becomes clear that mere "neutrality" efforts would still be insufficient to assure American insulation from a major overseas conflict.

On Nov. 19, 1919, the Congress of the United States rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations serving notice to the world that America's brief World War experiment in internationalism was at an end and isolationism once more triumphant on this side of the Atlantic.

Change in Few Weeks

During the 15 years since that momentous negation of the ideals and plans for collective action, both the Congress and the American people have time and again reaffirmed strong preference for the traditional doctrine of "non-entanglement."

And yet within the past two weeks the United States has been seen taking the first swift step against conbattant nations in a series of momentous actions which, in large measure, coincided with the League's course of action.

Not only did this Government, with the almost unanimous approval of the nation, take the initiative in declaring that a state of war existed, but it sacrificed one of its most time-honored and hallowed policies—insistence on absolute freedom of the seas for neutral commerce—and cleared the way for the application of League penalties against Italy.

Great Apparent Contradiction

Here, apparently, is one of the greatest contradictions in modern history. The most confirmed isolationist country in the world is, in effect, aiding in collective action against a violator of the world peace! The United States had, indeed, taken a hand in Europe's problems.

The immediate acts which signalized this apparent change are brief and simple. On Oct. 3, Italy invaded Ethiopian territory. On Oct. 5 and 6 President Roosevelt issued a series of proclamations which:

(1) Declared that a state of war existed,

(2) Imposed an embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to either of the belligerents.

(3) Warned Americans that travel on the ships of, or trade with, either of the belligerents was at the risk of the individual.

Importance to League

Those steps were of tremendous importance to the League of Nations. What they mean may best be understood in the light of the following statement made by Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, a year ago:

"Never so long as I have any responsibility in governing the country will I sanction the British Navy being used for an armed blockade of any country in the world until I know what the United States of America is going to do."

Unless the United States had thus publicly announced in advance that it would not interfere with any action which the League might undertake against Italy, the League almost certainly would not have dared embark on a program of sanctions.

The Position of England

England most certainly would not have risked another bitter argument with the United States over freedom of the seas for the sake of Ethiopia. France could not have been forced as far as she has if she had not been deprived of the argument of American uncertainty.

The relationship of the United States's action is emphasized by the chronology of events. On Oct. 7—the day after the President's final proclamation—the League Council judged Italy an aggressor nation. Two days later the League Assembly confirmed the Council's stand.

The explanation is a paradox. Co-operation has sprung directly from the seeds of isolation. The Congress, interpreting the obvious will of the American people, paved the way in an extraordinary sequence of events which for the moment have made it possible for this Government to take action which has the effect of aiding the League.

American Policy Consistent

But at this point it should be emphasized that such co-operation with the League and such aid as has been extended was the result rather of a coincidence of policy than of deliberate intent.

The American policy has been direct and consistent. It began on the note of American nonentanglement and American neutrality at all costs and officially it holds to that note today.

The foundation of the new American attitude was the tremendous aversion to war which developed in American consciousness during the last decade and the realization that every dollar of profit made out of another nation's war was a strand binding American interest to that war and tending to draw it in.

An incidental product of this feeling was the Johnson Act of April 13,

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AAA Drafts Plans To Double Potato Growers' Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—A plan to double the present price obtained by potato growers by diverting the surplus away from the family dinner table and by regulating shipments from certain states was proposed today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Administration also announced a four-year adjustment program for rye to prevent price-depressing accumulation of surpluses in that crop.

The potato program, it was made clear, cannot in any sense be considered a substitute for the much-discussed compulsory control law which becomes effective after Dec. 1. The measures proposed today were designed specifically to assist in remedying the current slump in potato prices.

Hearings Planned

A series of hearings have been arranged by the AAA in potato producing areas to get the views of those interested in the proposed program which officials hope will raise the price at least 15 cents a bushel.

The proposed program is in two parts: A plan for the diversion of surplus potatoes into use for livestock feed, potato flour, starch or alcohol, and a plan for marketing agreements providing control of interstate shipments of potatoes from Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming and other states where growers express a desire for such an agreement.

Growers would be paid 25 cents for each 100 pounds of potatoes diverted into industrial uses up to 10 per cent of their 1935 crop. Payments would be made only on standard grades, not on culls and other low-grade potatoes which growers would be required to withhold from the market.

Approval Necessary

Before the marketing agreement can become effective, it must be signed by 50 per cent of the potato handlers and approved by two thirds of the producers in the area. General administration of the agreement

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Prevention of War Linked to Air Control

The present imminent danger to world peace indicates that new provision is needed for necessary changes in the world order. It is to the interest of humanity that these changes should be brought under control—that they should be effected not alone by the nations that desire them, but through a council of all the nations. To carry out any proposed changes, the international body which makes them must ha the power of enforcement. In this second of four articles the feasibility of international air control is weighed. In the first article an argument for an international police force made up of army, navy and air units was presented by Lord Davies of Llandinam, a leader in the League of Nations Union movement in Britain.

By W. Horsfall Carter

British journalist, who has made a special study of international air control

When the air commission of the Disarmament Conference—in the spring of 1933—considered ways and means of meeting the "menace from the air," there was complete agreement on the need for some form of air disarmament. The representative of Germany, observing that abolition of military aviation was the kind of "equality of status" his country desired, added that in any case his Government would not allow a natural disinclination to surrender sovereign control over her civil aviation to stand in the way of an agreement on air disarmament.

It was British opposition that wrecked the scheme which rallied so much support—for a European air police force replacing national forces and safeguarding a new regime of European air transport.

Today, with the nations launched upon the most perilous armaments race, a competition in the power to strike a sudden devastating blow from the air, we are liable to forget not only how near to political agreement on the necessary conditions for the abolition of national air forces the European nations were in the spring of 1933, but also how much of the creative technical work has been done and lies to hand in the records of that air commission.

Varied Range of Control

And not the least item on the credit side is the joint memorandum submitted on April 3, 1933, by the delegates of the United States, Canada, Argentina *and* Japan, whereby they offered to submit their civil aviation to appropriate regulation and supervision, if agreement were reached by the continental countries for the vesting of air control in a European authority.

Schemes for such air control range from those that make the most trifling encroachments on national sovereignty to complete international (i. e., European) ownership of the aircraft industry.

The Swedish delegate in the air commission submitted a compromise proposal for preserving existing air transport companies under concession from a newly-created organization; and no doubt this will be the way forward. No scheme will be feasible, however, which does not provide simultaneously for a European air police force, not merely as a safeguard against possible misuse of civil aviation, but for the positive task of war prevention.

The coming of aviation has indeed pointed the way to a solution of humanity's problem which was beyond the horizon of the makers of the Covenant. For in the particular case of the air arm, the transfer of this formidable arsenal of power from competing national authorities to a single central authority is perfectly feasible in Europe—on the evidence of the experts working in connection with the air commission at Geneva; and such a transfer would remove the main cause of fear which holds up all disarmaments.

Impelled by Germany

With a weapon of such potential destructiveness, parity at zero is the only effective policy of peace. Any attempt at mere limitation of relative strengths is like playing jackstraws on a powder barrel. German rearmament has induced the British Government to take a new positive attitude toward the League Covenant and its responsibilities in Europe which may well transform the whole political situation.

The difficulties of the League in the Italo-Ethiopian affair, have demonstrated the unsatisfactory nature of the existing machinery for sanctions. Policing action,

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Laval Gives New Pledge Of Navy Aid To Britain

Paris Reports Premier Promising Desired Aid in Mediterranean

Trade Adjustments Perplex Statesmen

Supervisory Group Likely to Be Appointed to Give Aid on Sacrifices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 18—The French Government has made its choice in favor of active support of the League.

Premier Pierre Laval told British Ambassador George Clerk in an interview this morning that France pledges its support to Britain in the Mediterranean, in the event of an attack on British ships, on the sole condition of reciprocity.

Furthermore, Mr. Laval has demanded from Premier Benito Mussolini immediately to make a formal written statement of his minimum demands in Ethiopia, and it is stated here that the answer to this request is this time expected to be forthcoming.

Whether these demands will offer a possible basis for compromise, however, is doubted but the French Premier insisted on making this final attempt at conciliation before proceeding to support Britain in active application of economic sanctions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 18—In well-informed circles here this reversal in France's policy, if confirmed, will have to be credited largely to French military and naval authorities who are understood to have succeeded in convincing M. Laval that it would be fatal to continue to run counter to the British interpretation of the Covenant.

France's first economic sanction against Italy was put into operation today. An official order just promulgated forbids the export of scrap-iron and steel. As Italy has been practically the sole market for this, the Government's decree is regarded as directed against her.

France, England and Czechoslovakia are understood to be the only three countries in Europe which already have legislative powers to enforce sanctions.

Meanwhile France stands today on the verge of a vital decision affecting not only French foreign policy but the future peace of the entire world.

The question put by Britain is understood to have constituted in effect a forcefully worded demand to know "yes" or "no" whether France intends to apply Article XVI of the League Covenant and how the French Government interprets this article in the light of the present dispute with Italy.

Considerable pressure is known to have been brought to bear on Premier Pierre Laval both by ministers of the Left in his cabinet and by the French General Staff to take a decision more positively in line with that of Britain.

On the other hand similar pressure is likewise being applied from pro-Italian elements of the Right in favor of France remaining strictly neutral.

Such a situation has naturally given rise to talk of a Cabinet crisis and the resignation of Premier Laval. In governmental circles, however, these rumors are definitely discredited. Much is held to depend on the outcome of the senatorial elections Sunday, when M. Laval comes up for re-election.

Geneva Hints of Peace Believed Introduced To Influence Sanction Work

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 18—As the situation here is developing there are three distinct aspects of the Italo-Ethiopian question which nevertheless influence each other. While the League is hamhering out sanctions, Premier Pierre Laval is trying to find a diplomatic solution while Gen. Emilio de Bono is seeking the military solution.

It would appear that exchanges between Paris and London are not without bearing on the discussions here and it is seriously suggested that renewal of operations in Ethiopia are dependent on the possibilities of Anglo-French understanding.

Inspired Propaganda?

Prospect of early cessation of hostilities is being conspicuously flourished in Geneva.

Whether this view is correct or not, it appears significant that according to a semi-official report in the sub-committee of Mutual Aid the "remark was made that it may be unnecessary to envisage a series of measures which will prove unjustifiable unless the exercise of sanctions is to be pursued for a long time. Hope is entertained that the

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Austria's New 'Dictator' Wants Strong State Like Old Empire With Real Power for Nobility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 18—Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg — the power behind the new Austrian Government—is a "dictator" who does not look like one.

He is a quiet, cautious-appearing man. He prefers a tweed suit to a uniform. His voice is carefully modulated in the best manner of the Viennese.

But in spite of all these appearances, an interview some months ago showed that for him, power would mean two things:

First, an iron rule.

Second, the march back toward the patriarchal state.

Circumstances which have brought dictatorship into the hands of the youthful Prince von Starhemberg are illuminated by his present title. He is not the Chancellor. He is content to remain Vice-Chancellor and to exercise his control through other people. He is not like most of the modern dictators, a man in a hurry. He knows the value of building carefully, slowly, and he is quite content to spend 20 years if need be in returning to Austria a "ruling class" of the kind that existed under the long rule of the Emperor Franz Josef.

Directly, Prince von Starhemberg owes his influence to his relationships with Italy. Italian arms and Italian money have supported his Heimatschutz or private army. It was the support of these political troops which was a key factor in upholding the Dollfuss Government. It is these troops which have formed the bulwark of Dollfuss's successor, Kurt Schuschnigg.

And it is in this same private army, owing its allegiance to Austria only through its leader, von Starhemberg, that the Prince has maintained the balance of power within the Austrian Cabinet, which has finally enabled him to oust his most dangerous opponent, Major Emil Fey, whom many believe was himself making efforts to become the dictator of the country.

The delicate nuances and the quiet manner of Prince von Starhemberg's conversation cannot mask the definiteness of his ideas of government. He knows exactly what he wants. He is prepared to admit that the most democratic nations might not agree with his ideas but he feels that they are good for Austria.

Idea of Strong State

The state, in the Prince's view, must be elevated to a new position. It must, he feels, become the arbiter between the worker and the employer, between the farmer and industry and it must hold the balance between the various sections of the economic and social fabric.

To accomplish all this his state must be strong. But even the Prince himself is not prepared to say how much of his objective should be obtained by regulation and how much by definite state adoption of economic and social functions.

The Austrian dictator views this role of the state as achieving a mean between the extremes of the present system. He wishes to retain private property. But he calls for a system "in which the major aim of business is not the making of profit but the provision of employment and the fulfillment of service for the common good."

To achieve these objectives Prince von Starhemberg pronounces in measured tones, dictatorship is but a temporary expedient. But he declines to say what is the governmental machinery by which dictatorship can be supplanted. And he does not assert prediction as to the length of time it must endure.

Meanwhile, he supports an increasingly stringent control of the press.

He has been making his hand felt in education, that the citizens and children may come to approve the "unified state."

As to Restoration

Above all these things, many who have discussed the Austrian situation with the Prince himself have come away convinced that a dominant aspect of his philosophy is that Austria should return to a definite concept of a "ruling class." He would restore something of the national strata of the prewar empire—the concept of a citizenry well provided for by a paternal government, but with all the power and the larger measure of freedom in the hands of Austria's "natural" rulers.

Just where the restoration of the Hapsburgs fits into this picture is something which only forthcoming months can tell.

Prince von Starhemberg was one of the prime movers in obtaining the law which permitted the Archduke Otto to return to Vienna. At that time, the Prince told interviewers that he was not concerned over the possibility that the Archduke would use his return to Austria as a new opportunity to attempt to regain the throne. The Prince offered the somewhat ingenuous explanation that it would be "easier to watch things" if Otto were within the country.

It is impossible to say whether the Prince or the Archduke holds the winning cards of ultimate domination in Austria. Certainly it may be expected that von Starhemberg and his private Fascist Army would support a restoration only if the Prince himself felt he could remain the power behind the throne.

Starhemberg Coup Puts Pro-Italians In Supreme Power

(Continued from Page 1)

to bring about a rapprochment between the Serbs and Croats, in order that the country may present a united front to the world during the existing crisis. A united front in Yugoslavia would strengthen that country's opposition to Italy.

Due to German Pressure

Though Italy's position in Austria itself has been momentarily improved by the success of yesterday's coup, it is felt that the coup itself is really a sign of Italian weakness. Not only was it evidence of the growing pressure of pro-German elements to cut the painter of Italian domination but it is believed that the downfall of Germany's friends here is not calculated to make the Third Reich anxious to help Italy circumvent economic sanctions.

Gain for Sanctions

Moreover, any pleasure felt by the Little Entente at the disappearance of the pro-Hapsburg section of the Austrian cabinet is more than offset by the enhancement of Italian influence which they bitterly dislike. Thus the Little Entente's enthusiasm for sanctions is expected to be increased. This is especially important as regards Yugoslavia whose hesitations at Geneva are now expected to vanish.

At Bayonet Point

Yesterday's eviction of old anti-Italian elements from the Cabinet was performed practically under the point of the bayonets of Prince von Starhemberg's Heimwehr. All public services and Government buildings were suddenly occupied by strong armed detachments of police, while at the same time the Heimwehr from Lower Austria marched on Vienna by order of Prince von Starhemberg to restrain if necessary Vienna's Heimwehr, whose leader, Major Emil Fey, is now left out of the Cabinet.

As a result of the coup, Major Fey is retired, Karl Karwinsky and Odo Neustädter-Stürmer have been dropped and Finance Minister Karl Buresch removed to a minor post or Minister Without Portfolio.

All Dislike Italy

The only thing that all these persons have in common is a dislike of the total sponsoring of the Italian cause by the Austrian Government. Major Fey, a Fascist himself, is said to have lately been advocating direct settlement between Austria and Germany rather than to leave Austria to become merely a bargaining-counter between Italy and Germany. Herr Reither, leader of the Peasants and close collaborator of the late Engelbert Dollfuss, favors the immediate return of Archduke Otto to the Hapsburg throne as do also Herr Karwinsky and Herr Neustädter-Stürmer, members of the aristocratic pro-Hapsburgites. Dr. Buresch is known as a strong supporter of a British financial connection for Austria and is said to be skeptical of the advisability of facilitating exports to Italy in exchange for Italian bills which might soon become unsalable.

New Cabinet

The new Cabinet was announced as follows:

Chancellor, War and Education—Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg.

Vice-Chancellor — Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg.

Foreign—Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg.

Interior and Security—Major Eduard Bahr von Bahrenfels.

Social Welfare—Professor Dobretsberger.

Finance—Dr. Ludwig Draxler.

Comerce—Fritz Stockinger.

Justice—Robert Winterstein.

Lands and Forests—Ludwig Strobl.

Without Portfolio—Dr. Karl Buresch.

Most interesting of new ministers is Major von Bahrenfels, who is succeeding Major Fey. He belongs to the Austrian aristocracy and is close to Prince von Starhemberg.

Unified Militia

The new Government's first measure aims at unification of all sections of the Austrian armed forces under Prince von Starhemberg. A decree sets up a state militia to be led by Prince von Starhemberg. His first orders to the militia broadcast by all stations declared that he wanted to unify the voluntary army formations of Austria, that he will suffer no active or passive resistance, and has powers to evict from the Heimwehr not only individuals but to dissolve whole sections of organizations. Thus an end has been put to the Freiheitsbund and all other sections of "private" armed forces.

Meanwhile it is understood the Little Entente is considering whether they should protest against such an "arbitrary" introduction of the Austrian militia, contrary to the peace treaties. But in reality the protest would be directed against the full pro-Italian cabinet now in power in Austria.

Reich Sees Opposition Possibly Gaining With Latest Austrian Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 18—Strengthening of Prince von Starhemberg's pro-Italian party in the new Austrian Cabinet finds Germany wondering whether the dismissed opposition will not gain added influence outside the Cabinet.

The first comments point out that Josef Reither, who has been dropped, is head of the Austrian Christian Socialist Farmers' organization—one of the best organized groups in Austria. Hitherto he has been a strong Government supporter and his exclusion along with Major Fey is not expected to lead to political tranquillity except on the surface.

Prevention of War Linked to Air Control

(Continued from Page 1)

which this and similar situations demand, is essentially preventive and not punitive. Its principles are impartiality, promptitude, and the employment of a minimum of force.

In the air arm we have an up-to-date instrument for policing in the normal sense of the term, i. e. action by way of restraint before a breach of the public peace. Expedients like the "Air Locarno" take no account of the factor of civil aviation.

Suited to Patrolling

It may or may not be true that the air arm is useless by itself for war operations. As an up-to-date policing instrument for example, the suggestion for sending out air police units to patrol the Ethiopian frontiers, prior to Italy's aggression—it has obvious potentialities. Even today, few people appreciate the very special policing and patrolling functions which aircraft, under international supervision, are able to perform.

If air power be centralized, individual naval and land forces may safely be left in national hands. They may be called in to reinforce the police if necessary (under Article 16 of the Covenant) as in the civil community, but normally the air squads will have successfully done their job of war prevention.

The nucleus of the special European authority within the framework of the League is to be found in the Committee for the Federal Union of Europe, M. Briand's legacy to Geneva, which still subsists.

But this is not the place to go into details of organization. Suffice it to say that:

1. A European air service must be a combined police and transport monopoly.

2. The sphere of its operation is defined positively by the area over which it can exercise effective guardianship (thus Soviet Russia would remain outside a European scheme, though in close co-operation), and negatively by the range of the air bomber (which means the inclusion of the United Kingdom, but not of the British Dominions).

3. While for air transport, airports and repair bases must be available in practically all the states constituting the European authority, air police contingents normally will be distributed in accordance with the recognized policing fundamental, i. e., in places where trouble may be expected. They will act under standing orders to prevent or check armed trespass.

Individual Enlistment

4. The personnel of an international air police would be mainly recruited by individual enlistment. But at the beginning, presumably, members of existing national air forces would be given the option of a transfer or retirement. When such a force is in being, the persons called upon "to fight in any part of the world in support of the League" will be only such as have enlisted for the purpose because they liked the profession of flying. The responsibility of any nation will be limited to keeping its Government up to scratch; the Governments having, one and all, accepted the policing fundamental when they signed the Covenant.

5. So long as states continue heavily armed the police cannot dispense with the bombing weapon as a last argument (a European air police as proposed will, of course, be replacing national air forces and will not exist in addition to them) but as a policing instrument it can be used discriminately. It is justifiable on humanitarian grounds against an invading force after warnings, and less drastic measures have proved ineffective. Conceivably the chemists will soon provide some heavy liquid gas having a powerful soporific effect upon its victims without doing them any lasting injury.

Called Common Sense

Is such a conception of aviation for European service fantastic? I don't think so. The very extremity of mankind's peril seems to be teaching him wisdom. No one would wish to minimize the technical and administrative difficulties but as Señor Salvador de Madariaga has said, these difficulties are found, upon examination, to be for the most part "political objections in uniform."

Formation of a supra-national authority for the custody of air power, armaments and transport, is elementary common sense as compared with the present psychological absurdity of the proposed air defense pacts—the British, French, German and Italian staffs, for example, meeting to compare their plans for retaliation against one another!

But the matter is desperately urgent. The sands may soon run out. Conflicts over ocean air routes may arise in the near future, and the economics of "Europeanizing" air transport may soon be unmanageable.

A document entitled, "The Economics of Air Transport in Europe," recently issued by the League of Nations, shows the national air lines of the chief European countries in 1932 to be running on a hopelessly uneconomic basis, subsidy-fed to such an extent that, out of a total of 428,000,000 francs, 108,000,000 only, or less than 25 per cent, represent actual revenue from passenger and freight traffic. The author can vouch for the substantial accuracy of these figures at the beginning of 1935.

Italy, with earnings no more than 7 per cent of her total receipts, is in the worst case, though France and Germany are close seconds. The British line, Imperial Airways, has the best record, with 64 per cent of revenue, in the shape of earned income—though here the subsidy amounts to £1000 a day.

The reason is not far to seek. This infant science of aviation "cut its teeth" in time of war; and it has never shaken off its early associations. Because every state still regards its civil aviation as a reserve of military strength the way of cooperation and combination is barred. Under such conditions air transport is indeed, in the words of Air Commodore Charlton, "a tethered bird hopping the length of its national string . . . the national aviation concerns of Europe do not fly, they flutter."

Europe and America

The contrast with air transport in the United States is illuminating. For example, 43 per cent of all flying in the United States is done by night, an achievement made possible by the complete ground organization, radio beacons and lighted airways. In Europe, except over some of the air routes, regular night flying is unknown.

Imperial Airways and the Dutch lines, it is true, can show a larger number of hours flown annually by each machine than American services; on the whole, however, the comparative figures of material and personnel utilized tell their own tale. No wonder Mr. Clark Howell, chairman of the Seamen United States Federal Aviation Commission, declared in London a little more than a year ago that the sooner aviation in Europe was internationalized, the better.

Now that happens to be the verdict of a large and daily increasing number of ordinary men and women. These sky-high frontiers are an affront to common sense. For example, the rule laid down in the Air Convention of 1919 that "every power has complete and exclusive authority over the air space above its territory." For, after all, "sovereignty" in all history is essentially a territorial conception.

But what is to be done? There is a deal of talk of amending the Air Convention in the direction of greater freedom, elimination of frontier restrictions, "prohibited areas," and the like. But political considerations impede progress along that path, just as they rule out any agreed limitation of subsidies. The problem is primarily one of demilitarizing the air, insoluble apart from air disarmament. The latter, on the other hand, is plainly inconceivable without some régime of international air control.

Hungarian Legitimists Await Right Moment for Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—If you see anybody wearing a little red shield with a gold double cross on it in his buttonhole—like this—

Legitimists Wear Shield

you may assume that he is a member of the Hungarian Legitimist party which stands for putting the ancient crown of St. Stephen on the head of Otto of Hapsburg.

What hope?

Even Otto's most ardent supporters here admit that an early restoration is not likely. On the other hand, no Central European statesman can afford to neglect the movement, the roots of which go very deep, not only in Hungary, but also in Austria and, if its adherents here are correct, in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, as well.

The Hungarian Legitimist Party claims an actual membership of over 1,000,000 and several times that number of sympathizers in a total population of a little more than 8,600,000. If you ask how it is they have only one representative in Parliament they say: "Because the Government 'made' the elections."

Claim Chicanery

They assert, for example, that in one village, the Government had all the Legitimist voters locked in their houses until the Government candidate had polled enough votes. Then they let the Legitimists out—and closed the polling booths half an hour later before more than a handful of the unlocked ones had had time to reach the ballot boxes.

However much electoral "wangling" may or may not be practiced in the country districts where the voting is open, it does not appear that the Legitimists find appreciable backing in the towns where the voting is secret. Nevertheless, it is true that the only successful Legitimist candidate at the elections last April was returned for one of the urban constituencies. Moreover, there seems a fairly widespread opinion that if Otto of Hapsburg came back he would be welcomed, or at worst not opposed, by a large majority of the population.

Then, why doesn't he come back? To this very obvious question, the reply of the Legitimists is that for one thing the little clique of Hungarian politicians who are in power don't want him and that for another his return would cause international complications.

Horthy Wouldn't Mind

No doubt Admiral Nicholas Horthy, who acted as Regent since the monarchy was re-established (without a king) after the collapse of Bela Kun and the Commune in 1919, would feel strange if he had to surrender his authority. But one of the few things on which most Hungarians appear to agree is that Admiral Horthy does not play politics. His attitude, one is told, is very correct. He abides by the Constitution. Indeed, it seems generally accepted that if Otto were brought back constitutionally, Admiral Horthy would vacate his office with the same dignity that he displays while filling it.

How far the Prime Minister, Marshal Julius Gömbös, the ex-Prime Minister, Count Stephen Bethlen, and other Parliamentarians really stand in the way of a restoration is more uncertain. Their supporters stress the fact that while Hungary is unquestionably a kingdom, the loyalty of Hungarians is not to the person of the monarch but to the Crown. Thus it appears immaterial whether there is actually a king or not. And maybe, so far as the politicians are concerned, it is more convenient in some ways not to have one.

Neighborly Opposition

In any case, however, no patriotic Hungarian politician could fail to take note of the fact that three out of four of Hungary's neighbors—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—have announced their intention of resisting a Hapsburg restoration by force of arms. And most people think they mean what they say.

Before the World War, the whole of Czechoslovakia, half of Yugoslavia and half of Roumania were under the rule of the Hapsburgs. Today by no means all of the inhabitants whose allegiances have been transferred are contented. Though it seems unlikely that many of them want to re-enter an Austro-Hungarian Empire, nevertheless a Hapsburg monarchy whether in Budapest or Vienna or both would serve as a rallying point for the disgruntled.

It might also cause internal trouble, particularly in Austria, where it would be opposed by the pan-Germanists, who would see in a restoration a serious blow to their hopes of extending the area of the German Reich to include, not only present-day Austria, but all the numerous little islands of Germans scattered about Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and even as far east as Roumania.

Hungary Likes Him Best

At this moment, although Otto has far more adherents in Hungary than in Austria, his hopes are brighter in the latter country than the former. A good many members of the Austrian Government are Monarchist, including the Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg.

Italy would be glad to see the Hapsburgs back in Vienna and France has no objections.

The Little Entente, however, remains adamant and while their opposition continues, it is unlikely that Otto will be allowed to return. But if he did come back to Vienna, it would be next door to impossible to keep him out of Budapest. Then the re-established kingdom of Austria-Hungary with a population of some 15,000,000 would be a force to be reckoned with in central Europe.

So the Hungarian Legitimists are biding their time. They say categorically that they are only working for a peaceful restoration and that while they want to extend Hungary's frontiers to include the Magyar minorities at present outside them, they intend to respect the independence of all the neighboring countries. But they evidently think that large parts of these neighboring countries, if allowed to do so, would rejoin Hungary of their own accord.

Meanwhile, there is no doubt either about the enthusiasm of the Legitimists or their faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause. As to the badge, when one was shown to some Czechoslovak friends, they said: "Why that golden double cross isn't Hungarian at all. It's the cross of Slovakia. That proves the Hungarians will never be satisfied until they get Slovakia back again."

It also proves something else—that the history of the countries of central Europe have been so inextricably tangled together in the past that the present water-tight compartments are not common sense. With reasonable good will on all sides it should not be difficult to find a basis for co-operation.

Friendship Council At Work in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The recently organized Toronto branch of the Council of Friendship will encourage native-born Canadians to study the background of other nationalities domiciled in Canada and foreign-born will be helped to acquire accurate information regarding Canada, its history, geography and laws.

Musical festivals, art, handicraft, exhibits and folk dancing will be promoted; more opportunities provided for contacts, social, educational and recreational; and the council will strive to develop a sense of unity in the common task of building a community wherein all people may live together in good will and mutual confidence, helpfulness and happiness.

The development of the movement during the year was outlined by Mrs. P. Foster, chairman of the central committee of the Canadian Council of Friendship, as she stressed the importance of uniting the forces which are trying to overcome the screen of prejudice which separates various nationalities.

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Egyptian Prince Starts English School Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18—Crown Prince Farouk of Egypt arrived here today to start his studies. This decision of King Fuad to give his son an English education is seen as an assurance of future friendly co-operation between Egypt and the British Empire.

When the Crown Prince left Cairo recently it was his first journey abroad.

King Fuad has recognized the importance of the step of sending his only son to England by appointing his First Chamberlain, Sir Ahmed Hassanein Bey, as his personal attaché. Hassanein Bey is a man of the widest culture and experience, a graduate of an English University, and an explorer of note, being the discoverer—with Miss Rosita Forbes, the English traveler and authoress, of Kufra Oasis.

Although not yet 16, Prince Farouk looks fully 19 and is a very well setup young man, with great enthusiasm for sports, swimming, riding, fencing, boxing and games in general. He has a boyish manner which is said to make him a charming companion. Having been brought up from early childhood by an English woman, Mrs. Naylor, his culture and language are mainly English.

In studies under tutors he has shown such aptitude that Hassanein Bey believes he will be able with about two years' coaching to get through the difficult examinations necessary before entering the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

During his holidays it is proposed that the Prince will travel in Europe and every opportunity will be taken to enable him to become as well-informed as his father.

The Prince will reside at Kenry House, Richmond, a delightful country house in the neighborhood of London.

Canadian Potato Crop Shows Drought's Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario potato crop this year has been affected by drought and germination failure and consequently the yield will be comparatively light, according to a recent crop report issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This year's production is estimated at 12,682,000 bushels, as compared with 19,716,000 bushels last year. Similar figures have been reported from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The total hay crop for the year will amount to 7,112,000 as tons, compared with 4,286,000 tons in 1934, according to the report. Fodder corn yield is also estimated to be 200,000 tons above the 1934 crop.

Asiatics in Canada Differ on Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Asiatic farmers in British Columbia are playing an increasingly important part in the controversy over marketing legislation in this province.

Chinese growers are opposing the enforcement of the co-operative marketing measures sponsored by the Canadian Government, but Hindus are siding with white farmers in supporting them.

Sher Singh, one of the leading Hindu farmers in the Kamloops district, says that he will fight any move to abolish the marketing boards. "We are getting better prices now than before," he says. "The small grower is benefited most."

Chinese farmers, on the other hand, are opposed to marketing restrictions and believe they should be able to ship potatoes and other produce as in the past without artificial control.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and the general staff are crowding pressure upon him to go along with Britain; nationalists are whipping up fires of propaganda for virtual neutrality. Laval's reply to Britain—perhaps not yet the definitive casting of the die—is expected by Monday or early Tuesday, in time for discussions in the convening British Parliament.

Geneva— The League went through the motions of speeding decision on the next two sanctions today, although uncertainty and apprehension as to the French attitude dominated the scene. The co-ordinating committee of 18 will meet Saturday morning to receive two measures from subcommittees: the boycott of Italian exports, and an embargo on certain raw materials for war purposes.

Thirteen nations have thus far notified the League that they are placing arms embargos on Italy, thus greatly heartening the Sanctions Committees. Russia today announced that it had also imposed the financial sanction. It thus became the first to put Sanction No. 2 into operation officially, though in effect Italy has been unable to borrow anywhere of late.

Considerable interest attached to a semiofficial report that this point of view was expressed in subcommittee: That sanctions for a long-drawn-out period may be avoided, in view of the hope of speedy settlement.

The United States:

New York— President Roosevelt reaffirmed his pledge to keep America free of entanglements leading to war, in a message to the Herald Tribune Forum on Current Affairs, read last night. He promised constant vigilance that the "forces that make for . . . the international discord that still stalks abroad . . . are discovered and discouraged." Government fails to justify itself, he said, if a war is fought that "reason might have prevented."

Quakes—Russia to Remove Inhabitants

MOSCOW—The Russian Government today gave a new answer to the earthquake problem—moving the inhabitants elsewhere. All the populace in the Tovildorinsky region of Tadjekstan is to be moved from this area, near the Afghanistan border, to the Yangi-Bazar region near Stalinabad, the Associated Press reports. A series of quakes there has resulted in 112 fatalities since Oct. 8.

Some of the inhabitants will also go to the formerly dry Vaksch Valley, which recently was converted into arable land by an irrigation project.

South Wales—Strike of Miners Spreads

By the Associated Press

CARDIFF, Wales—The whole Tredegar Valley of South Wales was tense with excitement today in the wake of a decision of 1500 miners to throw their lot with strikers at the Nine Mile Point coal pits.

Seventy-nine miners have been at the bottom of the coal workings for six days, refusing to come to the surface until they have written assurance from the owners not to employ imported labor.

The "stay down" strike continued despite a recommendation of the South Wales Miners' Federation that the participants call off the walkout, but the ranks of the strikers below ground were depleted when hundreds returned to the surface. No decision was reached in London, meanwhile, by a conference of the Mine Workers Federation of Great Britain on the question of an increase of two shillings a day in miners' pay. The conference adjourned yesterday.

Antarctic—Ellsworth Sails From Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins departed today on their third antarctic expedition, on which Ellsworth hopes to fly over Antarctica.

After a farewell by members of the American and British legations, their whaling ship, the Wyatt Earp, sailed for the Chilean port Magallanes, where they will remain 10 days before going on to their base at Decepcion Island.

Virginia Island Town Has No Autos and One Horse

Only Four People in This Village Are Not Fishermen

Top—Main Street, Tangier, Is 10 Feet Wide and It's a Two-Way Thoroughfare. Lower Left—These Newsgirls Have a Newspaper Monopoly on the Island. Lower Right—Tangier Island Youngsters Are Brought Up to Swim, Sail and Fish

Main Street in Tangier on Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay is a mile long and 10 feet wide but the New Deal figures it needs resurfacing and has appropriated funds for the purpose.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One item on the list of present federal expenditures calls for resurfacing a road on quaint Tangier Island in lower Chesapeake Bay. Ordinarily, such an entry among the "small change" vouchers of New Deal spending would arouse little comment, but because the island and its inhabitants are so quaint the National Geographic Society issues a special bulletin to tell why it belongs on the map.

The street to be paved is scarcely a mile in length and only 10 feet wide, but to the inhabitants it's "Main Street." The island itself is three miles long and two wide. Situated in the northeastern corner of Virginia, 12 miles southwest of Crisfield, Maryland, Tangier is within a day's journey of Washington. Surrounded on all sides by shallow water, it is inaccessible except to small craft.

Few Trees on Island

Years ago steamers from Baltimore landed passengers and freight at a pier stretching out from the southern tip of the island, but this service has long been discontinued. The visitor approaching Tangier sees a low marshy island, bare of trees except for two sparsely wooded ridges extending down the center of the island like twin rows of bristles. A tall church spire tops the roofs in a quiet town of 1500 persons.

After a difficult passage along a tortuous channel, the visiting boat enters a harbor filled with fishing craft of the "bugeye" type—sailboats with two tall, slanting masts. In these and smaller boats the islanders fish, oysters, crabs and clams from surrounding waters.

No Autos on Island

Automobiles are unknown and there is but one horse on the island. Wheelbarrows, handcarts, and a a few bicycles are the sole conveyances. Several canals, aiding intra-island commerce, suggest Holland.

A walk by day down the sandy main street under the shade of cool trees is an outing worth while. Tangier women are seen with exceptionally large sunbonnets and some protect their arms with cut-out stockings. Names found on Tangier recall those of people on the coast of Cornwall, England, from whom the natives are directly descended.

Fishing, oystering and crabbing provide means of support for nearly everyone in Tangier. There are several sea-food packing plants to take care of seasonal catches and provide employment for those not following the sea.

Fishing Supports Island

The captain of the mail boat, the postmaster, the milkman and the minister are the only persons who do not make their living directly upon the fishing industry.

The neat white cottages of the villagers are bordered by tiny vegetable gardens in which the island's "truck" is raised. A small dairy provides necessary milk products and the bay yields the main course for dinner tables. Imported fruits, meats and vegetables displayed in the grocery store are regarded more as curiosities than as articles of food.

Of special interest to visitors is the Tangier Lighthouse and the local church attended on Sunday by nearly all the inhabitants. Tangier Light, together with Watts Island Lighthouse, guard the southern entrance to Tangier Sound.

Tannenberg Tomb To Be Symbol Of Service to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—President Paul von Hindenburg's mortal remains recently found permanent resting place in the middle tower of Tannenberg memorial in East Prussia.

The ceremony was conducted with the fullest military ceremonial in the presence of Herr Adolf Hitler.

With President Hindenburg are burried 22 unknown German soldiers, fatalities in the battle of Tannenberg, August, 1914, when the Germans routed the Russians, and this grave now becomes the German Ehrenmal, or Cenotaph, by the proclamation issued at Tannenberg by Herr Hitler.

This place, the proclamation declared, is a sanctuary of the nation, and under the name of Reich's Ehrenmal, Tannenberg is to be a symbol of the illustrious achievement and heroic sacrifices of the German nation in the World War. The cost of its upkeep will be borne by the state.

It was the first occasion when the new flag passed by the Nuremberg Reichstag on Sept. 17 was applied, so that no black, white and red flags, only the Hakenkreuz, or Swastika, were permitted, except in the case of those Jews who cared to fly the Jewish flag.

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Laval Gives Pledge to Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

present situation will not be prolonged, but is coming to an end as the result of an early cessation of violation of the Covenant."

Whether this impression is being deliberately fostered to hinder the application of sanctions or whether the hope will turn out to be justified, work here is largely based on the theory that before sanctions are in full swing the war will be over.

Complete Boycott Needed

Evidently the crux of sanctions is in an almost complete boycott of Italian goods, which entails the corresponding reduction of exports to Italy proposed by the British. Nobody thinks financial and arms restrictions will add decisively to Italian difficulties. But the disorganization of international trade which would follow enforcement of the British plan is dreaded, not only by Italy but by various nations which enjoy intense commercial relations with Italy.

In these circumstances it appears impossible to obtain more than a vote of "principle" during the next few days. But it is precisely after a vote of "principle" that the real problem will present itself.

More Delays

The actual institution of a boycott as shown in private discussions will be subject to delays and reservations, and its conditions are still undefined. A number of countries are taking refuge in the slowness of their legislative or administrative machinery. Indeed, it is clear that many votes may be regarded as contingent on approval of their governments. To bring more than 50 states into line naturally is not easy since the machinery has to be entirely improvised.

Thus, Yugoslavia declares the Dalmatian peasant would be ruined if he cannot send his eggs and pigs to Italy. If fresh markets are to be found, who will furnish them? Roumania is perplexed about its cereals and oil. Switzerland has once more stated that it reserves its decision. Poland points to her case of a trans-atlantic steamship now being built for her in Italy, for which she has already partly paid in coal.

To Equalize Sacrifices

Hence the plan to obtain a general vote now and to leave a permanent supervisory committee to consider at more leisure what are called particular cases. The problem, however, must ultimately be faced unless a quick settlement intervenes.

Opinions which emerge from the Mutual Aid Committee are that sacrifices should be equalized as much as possible. But how far can governments influence trade readjustments which will offer some compensation? Quotas may be manipulated for this purpose. Propaganda in favor of special exporting countries is another method.

Another question which has cropped up is the "most-favored-nation" clause. It is held that application of sanctions constitutes a case of "force majeure", and therefore the clause need not operate if it runs counter to genuine mutual aid.

It Can Be Handled

If customs preference is accorded to a state which suffers from its loyalty to the League it is held that it should not be obligatory to extend the same preference to other states which do not suffer, merely on the ground that they are beneficiaries in normal conditions of the most-favored-nation clause. Otherwise even non-members and "deserters" might benefit, it is declared.

On the other hand, if Italy enjoys the lowest tariffs and its trade is stopped, can importing countries raise their tariffs? No, say the jurists. And jurists specially affirmed that the duties of the Covenant come before any other and whatever is done under Article XVI stands as it were outside ordinary international law.

Such exports, will continue "in the regular commercial manner," dependent upon satisfactory monetary arrangements, it was explained. Sanctions against Italy approved by the League of Nations impose no barrier to these transactions, it was pointed out, in view of this country's declaration of neutrality and its position as a non-member of the League.

Oil Trade to Continue Regular Sales to Italy

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Shipments of American oil to Italy will continue so long as this product remains off the list of contraband named recently by President Roosevelt, it was said in oil circles today.

Symphony Orchestra Begins Tour Dec. 4

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A schedule of seven engagements on a tour through New England, Canada, and New York State was announced here by C. C. Cappel, manager of the National Symphony Orchestra.

The tour will open in Hartford, Dec. 4. Appearances will be made in Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal on Dec. 5, 6 and 7, respectively. The following day the orchestra will play at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and in Boston and Providence, Dec. 9 and 10, respectively.

Schools to Observe Peace Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ECCLES, Eng.—A resolution agreeing to the establishment of a peace day each year in schools here, has been adopted by the Eccles (Lancashire) Education Committee. Head teachers will be requested to make special arrangements, by lessons or otherwise, for teaching the ideas of peace.

Northern States Power Net

The Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiary companies report net operating revenue (before provision for income taxes but after appropriation for retirement reserve) of $11,753,646 for the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with $11,760,747 for last year.

Changed Behavior In Nations Called Way to Check War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Declaring that "there certainly is a way out," Sir Norman Angell, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933, urged peace lovers to realize that force and coercion must be made the instruments of law, since force and coercion cannot be ignored by the present generation, in an address on "What We Must Pay for Peace," given yesterday at the Finch School here. This force, he said, would so control war materials in peacetime that no nation would be in a position to war against any considerable number of people.

"Many of you don't believe in force," he conceded, "but I suggest, it is not a question of what you will do, but what will your neighbor with differing views do? I ask you to study this question. Should force be used as an instrument of the law or an instrument of the litigant? To use force as the instrument of law is the less evil and dangerous way.

"If Germany had known that 20 considerable nations were to have been drawn against her, there would have been no war," he said, noting that in his opinion a collective method of defense was the most important improvement that has been brought about.

Sir Norman was asked why Italy had instituted war against Ethiopia, when sentiment of other nations was against it.

"Italy did it because she didn't for a moment believe that those sanctions would be applied," Sir Norman replied.

A misapprehension exists in America, he said, in believing that England and France are wholeheartedly favoring sanctions. The threat to British possessions is regarded as the reason for the application of sanctions. "But the curious point about the situation is," he went on to observe, "that all the imperialists, the tories, reactionaries—all those who were opposed to Indian independence—are solidly against the British Government in its present attitude, and are for Italy. Similarly, the monarchists and reactionaries in France are for Italy.

"On the other hand, in urging sanctions, the Government is supported by Labor, the Liberals, the Progressives."

In this connection, Sir Norman praised the work of Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, whom he characterized as "a modern Pitt." He thereafter continued:

"It isn't a question of whether we can change human nature, but whether we can change human behavior, and the whole panoply of history shows that it can be done. War does not come from bad intentions but from bad policies. The Italians, wrong as they are, are passionately convinced they are fighting for their rights."

Wickwire Spencer Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of Wickwire Spencer Steel Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $4655 after taxes, provision for bad debts, depreciation, interest, etc. This compares with net loss of $89,142 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $229,886 in the September quarter, 1934.

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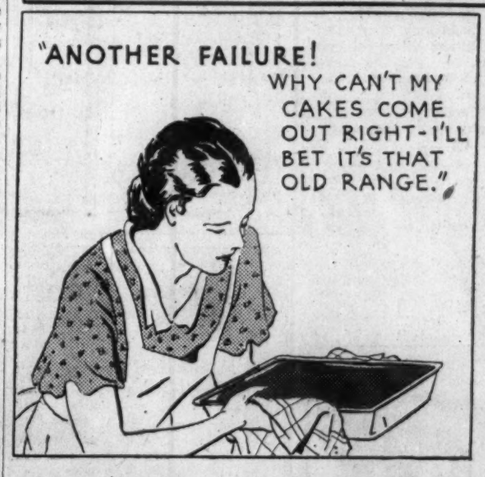

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Federal Reserve Bank Keeps Close Eye on Transactions Involving Export Shipments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Word that the New York Federal Reserve Bank is undertaking a daily check-up on financial transactions between American banks and Italy and Ethiopia, was received here today from Washington.

This step is regarded as an attempt to detect whether munitions are being sold to either belligerent in violation of the American arms embargo.

Most foreign exchange transactions are handled through a few New York banks. This enables the New York Federal Reserve Bank, agent for the Federal Treasury, to keep a pretty close scrutiny on transactions with overseas interests. Administration officials in Washington refused to comment on the reports.

Seek Neutrality Clarification

Meanwhile, American exporters are looking to Washington for a clearer declaration of the nation's neutrality policy. Foreign trade interests here are concerned over what may happen to their overseas business as a result of this country's avowed determination to keep clear of Europe's growing diplomatic crisis.

This is evidenced in their reaction to demands by leaders of the bench and bar, important foreign relations groups and outstanding individuals for a strong neutrality policy. Henry L. Stimson, formerly a member of the Taft and Hoover Cabinets, and Col. Edward M. House, one of the drafters of the League Covenant, are conspicuous among spokesmen for an adequate neutrality policy.

Traders Are Apprehensive

American traders who are apprehensive over what the United States proposes to do in regard to neutrality are insisting that Cordel Hull, Secretary of State, clarify the Administration's policy for their information and guidance. It is expected that Mr. Hull will come to New York next month to deliver an address in which this policy will be discussed.

They are not greatly disturbed over the trade they may now lose with Italy, for this was seen as negligible. In informed banking circles it was said that Premier Mussolini has had only about $650,000,000 for all his buying for war purposes, and a good part of this already has been spent. This money, it was added, was acquired through taking over the gold reserves of the Italian banks and the privately held gold securities in Italy. Such a sum would be inadequate to finance the Kingdom in a long war.

When asked if the Johnson Act, barring loans to world powers who are in default on their debts to the United States, would also bar England and France from negotiating any wartime financial agreements here, banking authorities said that such credits as they might require would not be in the form of loans.

The procedure would rather be to give credits to concerns which received orders from these powers and when payments were made for the goods, the sellers would liquidate their bank loans. Thus, for instance, if one of the belligerents wanted to buy supplies from the General Electric Company, the credit would be arranged for the company, which would manufacture the goods, "giving employment to American labor," and when they were paid off for their goods, they would repay the lending bank.

Leading foreign trade concerns here are showing some interest in the stand Germany is likely to take in co-operating with Britain and the United States to end the war in East Africa by backing up the peace machinery of the League!

Karl Ritter, chief of the trade division of the German Foreign Office, who has been in Washington on a special mission, left New York Tuesday on the Europa. It was said in authoritative quarters that Mr. Ritter will urge on the Whilhelmstrasse a policy favorable to the British stand on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and in agreement with the attitude of the United States when it clamped down an embargo on war implements to the belligerents.

U. S. Peace Moves Accord With Rest of World

(Continued from Page 1)

1934 barring American credits to, or the sale in America of, the securities of any nation in default to this country on its debts.

In retrospect, this act becomes a major feature in America's neutrality policy, although it was not so intended and was passed with no realization of its possible application to such a situation as the present.

The keystone in the neutrality policy and the direct result of the determination of Congress to keep the United States out of war was the group of measures known somewhat incorrectly as the "Neutrality Act" passed on Aug. 31, 1935.

It consisted first of a system for the licensing of the manufacture, trade in and export of arms, ammunition and implements of war—a peacetime measure initiated by the United States and designed to lead to regulation of the munitions trade by all nations.

Made Arms Embargo Possible

To this, Congress added the famous arms embargo section, making it mandatory on the President to embargo all arms shipments to both parties in case of a foreign war and authorizing the warning against American travel on ships of belligerents.

A significant and little known feature is *permissive* authority to extend the embargo to other nations who join in the war.

This, however, is not mandatory, a fact which has played an important part in European developments.

It means that if England should now be drawn into the war against Italy the President would not be required to extend the embargo to that country.

So much for the legal foundation.

Its use, strictly speaking, has been in accord with the intent of Congress, backed by the American aversion to foreign entanglements. Regardless of the fact that the Johnson Act shut the door to Italian credits in this country—thus co-operating with the League's financial boycott—and regardless of the fact that the President's proclamations have had the effect of reducing American purchases from, and sales to, Italy, the enforcement of the law has been undertaken for the primary purpose of keeping the United States out of war.

Was Not Simply to Aid the League

It was not for the purpose of aiding the League, although it contributes assistance to Geneva up to the point where something more than negative co-operation becomes necessary in the interests of peace.

This fact may be the source of disappointment to the internationalists. It tends to emphasize the element of self-interest involved rather than the American moral duty to the collective peace system. The pre-occupation in "isolation from war" admittedly expresses the viewpoint of a large portion of the American public. And at least insistence on the right to profit by the troubles of others has, to a definite extent been renounced.

There is another side which is more creditable to both American idealism and American intelligence. For linked with the desire to keep out of war is a growing realization throughout the United States that America's interests are best served by world peace, and a very real national desire to aid world peace provided it can be done without involving this country in war.

Lacks Only Formal Legislation

This last feature has not yet taken tangible form in Legislation. But it is expressed both by the policies of the State Department and the position of the President.

of the supply of raw materials, agreeing with Sir Samuel Hoare, British

With full public approval American diplomacy has, ever since the World War, taken the initiative in efforts to bring about naval disarmament and to secure the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

In accordance with this same still almost inchoate desire of the American people, the State Department has on its own initiative used the powers of diplomatic persuasion to the utmost to prevent both the present Ethiopian war and previous wars of the past decade.

There were a series of diplomatic notes to Italy strongly urging Italy's obligations under the Kellogg Pact.

There has been American initiative in seeking to bring the munitions traffic under control.

Moral suasion has been used to the utmost.

Appeal to Public Intelligence

In addition, the State Department under the leadership of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has embarked on a definite campaign to awaken the public to a broader sense of its own best interest. In a succession of statements and speeches both before, and since, the neutrality proclamations Mr. Hull has consistently stressed the illusory value of war-time trade and the importance of world peace to American prosperity.

The Secretary of State has now gone farther and indicated his readiness to co-operate with the world in an embracive effort to readjust the problem Foreign Ministers, that this is the most effective approach toward eliminating the causes of war.

Turning to the future:

For the present, at least, the period of direct co-operation with the League in action against Italy appears over. If major sanctions are applied, little can be done legally by the United States to strengthen them.

Embargo Appears Limited in Scope

Some slight extension of the arms embargo list may be possible. Lawyers are agreed that, under present legislation, raw materials could not legally be included.

Extra-legally, the President can appeal even more strongly than he has to American citizens to renounce trade with the belligerents.

He can attempt to make such trade unpatriotic.

He can bring indirect pressure on American shipping, most of which is subsidized by the Government. But he cannot actually outlaw trade with Italy.

Should the League attempt to enforce a blockade against Italy, public opinion might be mobilized against any attempt to run the blockade. The President has already announced in effect that he will not use the army or the navy, or even make verbal protests, if an American is injured in attempting to run such a blockade. And while an attempt would be still legal so far as American law is concerned, the steps so far taken represent a marked advance in public thought and policy.

Still Barriers To Be Hurdled

The future of that policy does not yet appear to coincide directly with the League. No study of the situation would be accurate that failed to take full account of the fact that many of the best minds in American diplomacy firmly believe that America can be a greater force for peace outside of the League of Nations than in it.

Skepticism over the League's value as an agent for laying the foundation for permanent peace is largely based upon the contention that, at present, the League is the servant of the status quo. Geneva's close connection with the Versailles treaty, it is declared, has made it the arm and weapon of the defense of the gains and acquisitions that followed the World War.

Thus, there are many American diplomatists who, in the currently familiar phrase, see the League on the side of the "Haves" and against the "Have Nots."

Hull States American Position

In the present African crisis—for all that it may be interpreted as an effort of a "have not" nation to expand in an understandable, even if morally unjustifiable manner—the American stand has been substantially this:

Secretary Hull, and through him the American people, have informed Europe that the United States has done all it can, in fairness to its own present position and legislation, toward refraining from aiding in the prosecution of the Ethiopian war. But it has told Europe that the United States will not thwart European efforts to bring that war to a speedy end.

It is clear that American consideration of world problems will not rest there. For the present, legislation does not begin to cover the avenues of trade and commerce which would be affected by a major war.

Does Not Provide for Complexities

Nor has the present stand explored, in the light of past experience, all the numerous entanglements that would inevitably arise if the present "colonial" conflict should spread to nations with which major American commercial relations depend.

Such problems are still before the American State Department and the American people. They would be emphasized if the Italo-Ethiopian war is not localized. In any event, the problems will be reopened when the present neutrality legislation expires in February, and the subject is again thrown before Congress.

But beyond even these considerations there still remains the greater problem of American contribution to world peace.

U. S. Step Halting but Firm

Secretary Hull, it may be repeated, has made a major approach to basic elimination of the causes of war in his support of proposals to equalize the economic opportunities of the nations of the world.

In all this, there is no question but that the American people have set their faces upon a new road. They travel it in some respects haltingly.

There is confusion of signposts. There is talk of neutrality without the knowledge of its difficulties, its sacrifices or its obligations. There is idealism in the midst of an imperfect age. There is pessimism when the facts show unparalleled progress.

But the United States has taken, within recent weeks, a far-reaching step toward implementation of its desires for peace. October, 1935, will not lack for a page in history.

American Leaders Question Isolation

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN leaders express revived interest in the practical issue: Whether the United States is to seek a "splendid isolation" in face of wars and rumors of wars; or whether it should enter more fully into efforts to erect a definite peace structure. Some of the current opinions follow:

President Roosevelt

Despite what happens in continents overseas, the Unitel States of America shall and must remain, as, long ago the father of our country prayed that it might remain—unentangled and free. . . .

Our national determination to keep free of foreign wars and foreign entanglements cannot prevent us from feeling deep concern when ideals and principles that we have cherished are challenged. . . . We seek no conquest, have no imperial designs. . . .

From day to day and year to year, we are establishing a more perfect assurance of peace with our neighbors. . . . We not only earnestly desire peace, but we are moved by a stern determination to avoid those perils that will endanger our peace with the world.

I know of no direction in which your wish for peace could be more beneficially turned than upon the restoration of international trade and other economic activities between this and other countries.

Norman H. Davis
'Ambassador-at-Large to Europe

The policy of the United States has always been to keep out of alliances or foreign entanglements and to be neutral in all foreign wars. . . . But notwithstanding the wisdom of that policy, it did not prevent our becoming involved in the two major European wars that have taken place since the birth of our nation. . . .

Peace cannot be secured by any one act or agreement. All that can reasonably be expected is that with patient, continuous and concerted effort the causes of war can be reduced and the chances of peace increased.

Col. Edward M. House
Co-Maker of League Covenant

I have observed that the League critics frequently have declared it dead and that, just as frequently, it has appeared to come to life again. That, in my belief, indicates that the League idea is a right idea and one that the world will not allow to die.

In event of the League's complete success in its efforts to demonstrate that a combination of there will be a strong inducement to the only nations can settle disputes without resort to war, three major nations on the outside—the United States, Germany and Japan—to become members.

James P. Pope
Democratic Senator From Idaho

Whether America is to stay out of the next war depends upon the extent of the impending conflagration. If it develops along lines similar to those of the great war, I think we will be pulled in again. . . . We should use our moral influence to avert the threatened war. We owe something to humanity and to the nations which signed the Kellogg Pact.

The latter should mean something more than a piece of paper. I do not know what machinery might be used, but the situation calls for some consideration and some action.

William E. Borah
Republican Senator From Idaho

We seem forced to admit that the settlement of international controversies through peaceful means is a long way off. . . . Whether this war remains localized or whether it spreads, it will be a war for territory, over natural resources, over issues distinctly and in every phase of them European—a war from which we should courageously remain aloof.

It may cost us some trade, some profits, it may require some sacrifices on the part of the citizens, but these are not supposed to be compared to what it means to become involved.

Charles Warren
Assistant Attorney General in Hoover Administration

Many Americans, of whom I am one, believe that the most likely way to keep the United States out of war is for this country to cooperate actively with other nations in attempts to prevent the occurrence of war.

Roosevelt Party Drops Anchor Off San Blas Islands

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt anchored last night amid the picturesque San Blas Islands, off the coast of Panama, and got in a bit of fishing before nightfall.

The party also went to view the islands, which are the home of Indians who have maintained a pure race. They invite white people ashore but insist upon their departure at night from the fringe of cocoanut tree-covered islands. Numerous boats set out to greet the Houston and Portland as they arrived but none came close to the ships.

At noon the presidential party had stopped at historic Porto Bello at the beginning of the Atlantic cruise which will bring the Executive back to his desk at Washington.

Leaving the Houston he circled the ancient harbor found by Columbus in 1502 and in a ship boat drew alongside the rude pier where curious natives gathered. Secretary Harold F. Ickes and Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, let the party ashore to view ruins of the old brick and mortar fort subdued by Henry Morgan, English buccaneer, in a bloody encounter in 1668.

Lehman Defers Action On Prosecutor Geoghan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will not investigate "at this time" the prosecuting machinery of Kings County, as demanded by Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, because it would "inject the office of the Chief Executive of the State into a local political campaign."

Dr. McGoldrick, Republican-Fusion candidate for district attorney in the county, charged that the implications in the failure of the present incumbent, William F. X. Geoghan, who is also his Democratic opponent for the office, to obtain indictments in a gang murder case despite the police evidence were "so shocking" that the public was entitled to know more about the situation.

Tax Experts Elect Zoercher

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 18 (AP)—Philip Zoercher of Indianapolis, chairman of the Indiana State Tax Commission, was elected president of the National Tax Association here at the closing session of its annual meeting. Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who retired as president, replaced Robert M. Haig, Columbia University, on the executive committee.

Several Accused Of Violation Of Chaco Embargo

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Federal Government instituted a surprise action yesterday leading to possible criminal prosecution of several arms and airplane corporations for alleged violation of the 1934 arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.

The action came to light in Federal Court when Martin Conboy, former United States attorney, filed a commission from the Department of Justice designating him special Assistant Attorney General to prosecute cases arising from the situation. Listed as alleged violators of the embargo are:

Hugh I. Wells, Wayne D. Cannon, the Curtiss-Wright Exports Corporation, the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Colts' Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, American Arament Corporation, Ferro Company, Inc., Clarence W. Webster and "others unknown."

Accused Express Surprise

Expressions of surprise were voiced at the offices of Curtiss-Wright and American Arament when the information was given.

Some months ago Mr. Conboy, following his resignation as United States attorney for the southern district of New York, went to South America under commission of the President to investigate shipment of American airplanes to neutral zones but suspected of being consigned to one or the other of the belligerents in the since-ended Chaco War.

Since his return, Mr. Conboy has occupied quarters in the federal building but has made no comment upon his investigation. It was indicated that early grand jury action would be taken.

Department Had Tip

Mr. Conboy's commission, signed by Angus D. MacLean, Acting Attorney General, is dated Oct. 16. Mr. Conboy also received a letter Oct. 10 from Stanley Reed, Assistant Attorney General, which sets forth definitely:

"The department is informed that the persons above named and other persons unknown to the department have violated the provisions of the congressional resolution and have conspired to do so in connection with the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States to Bolivia and Paraguay."

The Department of Justice commission formally charges violation of the joint resolution passed in Congress May 28, 1934, prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States under certain conditions, or conspiring in connection with such a sale to Bolivia and Paraguay.

Philadelphia Gets New Golf Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Golf will be within the reach of a great many more Philadelphians of moderate means when the WPA completes two free golf course projects now under way.

At League Island Park in South Philadelphia 300 men will build a 27-hole course. Another group of 225 WPA workers is expected to finish an 18-hole course in the Wissahickon Valley. Both courses are intended to be as easy on the real amateur's temper as they are on his pocketbook.

The city already has two free courses in operation. The first was built at Cobbs Creek with nine holes but was enlarged to 18 holes. A second 18-hole course is now in use at Juniata Park. When the two new courses are completed there will be a free course available in each of the four main sections of Philadelphia.

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Italy Has Stored Up Materials Which It Normally Must Import With View to Resisting Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The League's indictment of Italy for waging war on Ethiopia has raised here the important question of how vulnerable to international sanctions the Italian economy is.

According to the latest figures published by the League, Italy in 1932-33 exported only 1.7 per cent of the total world trade in arms in that year. Great Britain, France and Sweden supplied 69 per cent of the world's export needs.

Besides producing most of her own arms Italy is also a considerably industrialized state. The efficacy—or otherwise—of the League's embargo on arms must mainly depend on the aggressor's industrial capacity. During the World War even such industrial giants as Great Britain an France were soon compelled to supplement their own shell production by purchasing from the United States. Furthermore, to be really effective the League's arms embargo must be world-wide and there must be no leakages, no diversions via third parties.

Retaliation Expected

In the process some of the imposing States may suffer. And the aggressor might retaliate.

In a discussion of sanctions the Royal Institute of International Affairs here relates how in 1934 the Bolivian Government threatened that if the League's arms embargo against Bolivia was enforced by Great Britain extra war taxation would be imposed on British companies in Bolivia from which they had previously been exempt under the Anglo-Bolivian agreement of 1911.

To the arms embargo the League has added an embargo on raw materials essential for war purposes. War manufacture requires a great diversity of raw materials. According to the League's Statistical Year Book, Italy produces neither coal, petroleum, iron-ore, rubber nor cotton. By means of coal, steel is produced, as well as power and transport. Its derivatives provide explosives and chemicals. Petroleum is essential for every engine. Cotton goes into explosives. Rubber is so useful that during the World War the Germans stripped every tire-carrying vehicle they could find and ran their transport on iron tires—greatly to the detriment of all roads.

Raw Materials

What quantities of these essential raw materials does Italy require to prosecute her war in Ethiopia? The actual expenditure of raw materials per head was analyzed for the World War by the American Committee on Economic Sanctions and is quoted by the Royal Institute as follows: "Going over the various supplies needed for actual front-line operations, we find that only a few of them need to be expressed in large units, per man per year. Steel for arms, ammunition, light railways and trench shelters may total three tons per capita; that amount would have involved the previous production of some six tons of coal and of six to eight tons of iron ore.

In the next line comes petroleum, which in various front-line and transport uses may attain a military consumption of one-ton per capita or more. All other supplies fall far below these rates; from 100 to 200 pounds each of nitrates, sulphur or pyrite, cement, manganese, copper and lead; down to from five to twenty pounds each of such things as cotton, wool, rubber and minor munition metals (tin, nickel, antimony, aluminium, zinc and quicksilver).

Besides serving for war purposes, many of these raw materials are used for civilian uses. Industrialized states such as Italy therefore carry large stocks of them for ordinary needs. Glycerine goes into soap and —dynamite. Chlorine bleaches, but add a few reagents to it and it will produce phosgene and vomiting gas. Cellulose looks very nice as rayon, but less so as smokeless powder. And so long as the commercial stocks last the embargo, it is pointed out, will fail.

Dependent on Others

Italy is completely dependent on other countries for chrome ore, mica, nickel, platinum, rubber, tin and tungsten, according to the Royal Institute. In addition, she is virtually completely dependent on others as regards lead, manganese, zinc, coal, copper, cotton, iron, oil and wood. All these are war necessities and only three powers, namely the United States, the British Empire and the Soviet Union are completely self-sufficient in them. The first two possess two-thirds of the world's minerals and control three-quarters, and a raw materials embargo against either would have little effect. Only three countries are self-sufficient in oil—the United States, the Soviet Union and Poland. On the other hand, alone of the Great Powers, the British Empire has resources of tin, nickel and rubber.

Another method of restraint is an embargo on all Italian exports, that is to say the exclusion of all imports from Italy. Its main advantages are that it is easy to apply, origin is more readily ascertained than destination and the process involves fewer repercussions to the boycotting countries. It also causes the aggressor serious foreign exchange losses and thereby compels him to use up his gold reserves, which for Italy are stated to stand at present around £70,000,000. And such a loss is all the greater when foreign financial credits are also refused to the aggressor.

President Pleads For Support For Neutrality Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—President Roosevelt asked support for his neutrality policy to keep the United States out of war in a message which he sent to the closing session of the annual Herald Tribune Forum. It had originally been intended that the President should speak by radio from his flagship in the Pacific, but the uncertainties of transmission led to its being read by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The message in part was a defense for the New Deal, the President stating that "modern government has become an instrument through which citizens may apply their reasoned methods of prevention in addition to methods of correction" and that "it conceives itself as an instrument through which social justice may prevail more greatly among men."

Frank Condemns New Deal

A few moments earlier, in making the keynote spetch for the session, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, had charged the New Deal together with Communism, Fascism and Nazism with "a new and intense centralization of power" which if permitted to dominate the next 25 years of political development "will result in a new and tragic enslavement of the masses at the very moment when the creative forces of science, technology, and power production have forged the instruments for their emancipation.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, joined with Dr. Frank in condemning "too eager centralization" which he predicted would "concentrate at the nation's capital a vast spoils system in the hands of administrative and legislative agencies quite unable to meet the strain or fulfill the conditions of success."

Critical of Fascism

Dr. William Y. Elliott was critical of Fascism in Italy, Grover Clark, formerly of the University of Peking, condemned the militarism of Japan, and Bruce Hopper of Harvard, recommended watching the Soviet Government for the good lessons it can teach, although he warned that the experiment is for another soil and other peoples than the United States.

The experience of Germany under National Socialism should prove that political liberty cannot long survive the extinction of economic liberty, said Dr. Frederick L. Schuman of the University of Chicago.

Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia urged that the United States enter the League of Nations as a step in the defense of civilization.

Propaganda Stirs Debate

The propagandist would have emerged as a public benefactor yesterday had it not been for Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) who held him up to ridicule after he had been defended by Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel of New York City, David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Dr. Harwood L. Childs of Princeton University, Dr. Irving Lorge of teachers' college, Columbia; William G. Palmer, vice-president of J. Walter Thompson Company, advertisers; and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors.

The advocates of propaganda defended the art and put the responsibility up to the public to be discriminating, but Miss Thompson charged the advertisers with pandering to vanity and fear and selling "youth, beauty and love" rather than products.

Governments have taken over the technique and sell "personalities, leadership and ideas." Instead of justifying their actual policies or the results of the policies they "sell the people hope, faith, and a future," and the dictatorships go a step further by making their product "noncompetitive." Under this system, said Miss Thompson "we are seeing the emergence in the world of tribal masses, held together by continual propaganda in a fanatical faith to unproved ideas, which are finally accepted with religious intensity."

Freedom of the press was defended by Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, who said that it is a matter of concern more to people than to the press, since "newspapers can and do survive under censorship and bureaucratic control, but public liberty languishes and dies."

A plan to establish a world center for women archives was launched yesterday with a number of members of national women's organizations agreeing to serve on a committee headed by Mrs. Charles A. Beard.

Mrs. Beard outlined the project as calling for the assembling of all books dealing with the history of women in the feminist, pacifist, political and welfare movements to make these available to students and others and thereby to inspire women to greater activity in the future.

War Aids Tractor Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 18

REPORTS of unseasonal rains in Ethiopia, which are said to have bogged down the advance of Italy's motorized army, turned attention to the sudden increase in exports of American caterpillar-type tractors to Italian Africa. In August, these colonies led the world in such purchases.

Commerce Department figures show exports of track-type tractors to Italian Africa as follows:

1932	27
1933	30
1934	29
1935 (8 months)	88
August, 1935 (1 month)	55

Exports of tractors jumped from five in July, 1935, to 55 in August, latest figure available. In that month, one in six of United States tractor exports went to Italian Africa.

The wheel-type tractors, not suited for the Ethiopian terrain, have shown no increase in exports.

Italians of Brazil Talk British Boycott

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 18—Outstanding industrialists among Brazil's 1,000,000 Italians informally discussed today a boycott of British goods, whose sales in Brazil they estimated at £25,000 (about £125,000) daily.

Several industrialists who as poor immigrants came to Brazil from Italy a quarter to a half century ago met at the offices of Count Rudolfo Crespi and drew up tentative plans for a rigorous campaign throughout Brazil.

Title of Home Worker and Fixed Hours Urged for House Help in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—It has been proposed in New Zealand that domestic servants should be known as "home workers."

New Zealand has its domestic servant problem and the prevalence of unemployment has not solved it. Though there are many girls and women out of work, domestic help is hard to get, especially in the country, and the reasons assigned are not only low wages and long hours, but the inferior status of the servant. Rural women's institutes have been considering the matter, and one of them has propounded a definite scheme of reform.

The institute considered that as far as possible the domestic's daily duties should be specified and when these had been done smartly and satisfactorily the worker should have the interval for rest and reading. Every worker living in the home was entitled to a room where she could have absolute privacy, it was argued. If she had meals apart from the rest of the family the kitchen should be furnished with a table and comfortable chair.

Although no hard and fast rule could be laid down, no woman rising at 6:30 a. m. or 7 a. m. to prepare breakfast should be expected to prepare supper at 10 p. m. or 11 p. m. A half-holiday every week from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. and Sunday afternoon and evening were also proposed.

Finally, the institute dealt with the domestic worker's name. It was suggested that the name "servant" or "general" should be discarded and that "home worker" should be used instead. It was pointed out that many girls belonging to good families had been forced by circumstances to work for others. They were entitled to quite as much respect as any other worker, such as a shop assistant or office worker.

Catholic Woman's Club Drops From Federation

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP)—Charging the General Federation of Women's Clubs with "being un-American in forcing an issue which is contrary to the dictates of the conscience of hundreds of its members," the Catholic Woman's Club withdrew from the federation Oct. 16.

The issue, said Mrs. J. Selby Spurck, president of the Roman Catholic Club, was indorsement by the general federation of certain birth control legislation. The club will retain its membership in the California Federation and in the Los Angeles District, because these two groups have not yet taken action on the birth control question.

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And that's only the *outside* story of the new Pontiacs. The *inside* story is even more remarkable. The 1936 Silver Streaks present *101 of the finest features money can buy*—because that's what it takes to build motor cars to last 100,000 miles.

The brakes, for example, are big, triple-sealed hydraulic with new warp-proofed drums of fused iron on steel and molded linings. The bodies are solid steel "Turret-Top" Fisher Bodies with No-Draft Ventilation, insulated roofs, and built-in luggage and spare tire compartments. Clutch action, brake action and engine performance are even smoother, while the Syncro-Mesh Transmission is now silent in every speed, forward and reverse. Starting and driving have been greatly simplified—in fact, the new Pontiacs are as automatic as a car can safely be! And the smooth, *even more economical* engines feature cooling and lubricating systems that are models for the entire industry!

These, of course, are merely the highlights of what awaits you at your Pontiac dealer. Be sure to get the rest of the story, including the startling facts about *Pontiac's low prices.* And if you must delay your visit *keep an open mind* until you see the low-priced cars with the finest pledge of quality in the history of motoring—*built to last 100,000 miles!*

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(Continued from Page 1)

of Dame of the British Empire was conferred in 1918. After serving in various capacities and earning the gratitude of British officials, she joined the staff of the League of Nations in 1928.

Dennett—Resumes His Attack on New Deal

The National Economy League, through its chairman, Carl P. Dennett, today continued its hammering away at the new-deal policies regarding taxation on necessities of life.

Mr. Dennett spoke at the fall meeting of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Y. W. C. A. auditorium today. He told this group that every housewife in America has had this policy reflected in the increased cost of living and the decreased purchasing power of her family budget.

"This national tragedy," he asserted, "is accentuated by the fact that all consumers in the United States are not only paying the increased costs for these imported necessities, but are also being compelled, through processing taxes, to pay the entire cost of this wanton destruction."

"I cannot believe," Mr. Dennett asserted, "that any of you think that the Federal Government can go on indefinitely spending twice its income, and piling up an annual deficit running into billions of dollars. It would be incomprehensible to me that any of you should think that the Federal Government can properly repudiate its solemn written obligations or that the value of our currency can be left in an uncertain and chaotic condition. Therefore, I call on you all to join us in our efforts to remedy these conditions and protect yourselves and your country."

Markets—Asparagus From California Arrives

Newest fall delicacy to arrive in Boston's old Faneuil Hall Market this week end from Imperial Valley, California—where neither frost nor hints of snow cut short the vegetable grower's season—was California asparagus, tightly packed, two-pound bunches, and retailed at 75 cents a bunch.

A consignment from Texas brought Jerusalem artichokes to Boston. This little vegetable, used by many as a substitute for potato, sold at 15 cents a pound. Golden Delicious squash, dry and rich flavored, also made its initial appearance. It sold at 8 cents a pound.

Signs of approaching cold weather sent vegetable prices skyrocketing. String beans almost doubled in price, were offered at 25 cents a pound. White potatoes sold at 19 cents a peck wholesale. It was the last low price, according to dealers, before Government regulations of this tuber force the cost up.

New fruits at the market included Spanish melons at 75 cents each, giant black figs at 25 cents a pound, Burre Anjou pears from Oregon at 65 to 75 cents a dozen. Apples, including McIntosh Reds, Winesaps, Wolf Rivers and Baldwins, continued to flood the market.

Other fruit prices quoted were oranges at 40 to 75 cents a dozen, grapefruit at 8 to 18 cents each, raspberries and strawberries at 20 to 25 cents a box, bananas at 19 cents for four pounds, and grapes at 8 to 12 cents a pound.

Cost of prepared meat, dairy and poultry products remained virtually the same. Lower prices for lamb made it the meat bargain of the week.

Weeks—He, Too, Will Run for U. S. Senator

Sinclair Weeks, Newton's economy Mayor, will be a candidate for Republican nomination as United States Senator, his close friends said today.

This announcement follows closely on the heels of last night's statement by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. that he would seek the post. It adds timber to the Republican political fire which has burned more brightly since the G. O. P. State Senate victory in the special second Essex district election earlier this week.

Although the Newton Mayor was out of the city today his friends placed him definitely in the field. His candidacy will provide an interesting angle in the senatorial situation, for both Representative Lodge and Mayor Weeks will be fighting for posts formerly held by famous relatives. Representative Lodge is the grandson of the famous Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Mayor Weeks is the son of John W. Weeks, former United States Senator and former Secretary of War.

Mayor Weeks, his friends say, will not formally announce his candidacy until his term expires in December. He wants to be free to foster the Newton mayoralty candidacy of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham.

Mayor Weeks has been an outspoken opponent of the New Deal. If he runs, he will make it an interesting fight on that score. He is certain to meet general Republican favor.

Caspar G. Bacon, another prospective candidate for the senatorial nomination refused today to make any statement other than to say "before the pre-primary convention, I shall have something to say regarding the Massachusetts political situation."

Mr. Wong—His Failure To Sel Elixer Saved Him

That stern deliberate body, the Federal Trade Commission, sitting in Boston this morning, was stymied by Philip Wong, a gentleman from China, who compensated for his possible shortcomings as businessman by his dexterous proof that he had not violated interstate commerce regulations.

Mr. Wong, it appeared, had been making a marvelous elixir, the power of which he claimed to be practically unlimited. Nothing sold by traveling vendors in their most flourishing days was credited with the marvelous powers of Mr. Wong's concoction.

Had his sales equalled the volume of his claims, Mr. Wong might have reaped an immoderate fortune. But he would have been violating an interstate commerce act. And that was why he was being haled before the commission this morning.

"But," objected Mr. Wong, "I have never even sold a single bottle to anyone. Nobody will buy it."

Which left the commissioner with but one thing to do—let Mr. Wrong depart. Before being dismissed, however, the little man was given a somewhat ironical warning not to sell his beverage outside of the State in the future as that would be violating interstate commerce regulations.

During the leasing Mr. Wong described an earlier business which had also been a failure. He had offered to give instruction in the art of cooking rice for $1 a lesson. But apparently nobody wanted to learn.

As he shuffled out of the Federal Building, a frown creased his otherwise placid brow. Possibly Mr. Wong was reflecting that with all their intellectual nourishment, the philosophies of ancient China failed somehow to cope with the more mundane 20th century complexities of supply and demand.

McSweeney—He Would End Civil Service Promoting

With announcement of an early hearing before the Civil Service Commission of Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney's plan for promoting "practical" patrolmen to captaincies without customary civil service examination, hundreds of officers heralded today their first opportunity for promotion in 17 long years.

Mr. McSweeney's idea is that officers should be promoted to captaincies on the basis of their practical records and not only by the civil service list as established by a competitive exam. In order that his plan shall have a hearing, the police commissioner has agreed to allow the present civil service list from which promotions are to be made extended indefinitely. The list would normally expire at the end of this week.

Requests similar to that of Mr. McSweeney's have previously been denied by the commission.

Stocks—Brokers Sued On $300,000 Transaction

Recovery of $300,000 is sought from the E. A. Pierce Company, Boston and New York stockbrokers, by Samuel H. Waldstein of the Cotton Waste Exchange of 22 Summer Street, Boston, it was revealed today in the 35-page declaration filed in suit with the clerk of the Federal District Court.

Mr. Waldstein claims that six years ago he bought 4646 shares of common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, on representations alleged to have been made by the defendant. Mr. Waldstein claims he paid $379,283 for the stock.

Mr. Waldstein charges he was induced by false representation to buy the 4646 shares of stock as a result of information given him by the brokers that they had made an exhaustive study of the stock in question and that it would rise to 125 shortly after its purchase. Mr. Waldstein contends in his declaration that the information he received was "wholly or in parts fraudulent," and that he lost $147,913 on the transaction.

Mansfield—He Says Boston's Credit Best Ever

Boston's credit on long-time obligations is the best in its history, asserted Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, today.

The Mayor made the statement to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, member of the State Emergency Board in a personal visit to the State House today.

Mr. Mansfield went there especially to see what could be done about the various PWA projects which are awaiting approval of the board. The Federal Government has given its first approval of $4,800,000 to be used for PWA projects in Boston. But the Emergency Board is holding back the approval of these projects with an iron hand.

Members of the board flung a barrage of question at the Mayor. They wanted to know why work hadn't gone ahead on the Robert Gould Shaw School as was approved last year. Certainly, they said, if this work was not started other projects were not ready to be tackled.

Mayor Mansfield told the board that such necessities as a new City Hall, construction of the Charles Street Bridge, and improvements to Quincy market were the most important projects. He eliminated the entire school program, several garages and public welfare projects.

"I do not seek to have a new City Hall constructed as a monument to me or anything of the sort," the Mayor said.

It appeared after the Mayor's meeting with the board that they would reduce the $3,000,000 allocated for school improvements to $1,000,000. The other projects remained under advisement.

Bail Racket—Five Men Secretly Indicted

Secret indictments were returned by the Suffolk County grand jury this afternoon against five men charged with perjury and the posting of "straw" bail.

District Attorney William J. Foley declared that this was merely the first step of an intensive campaign against the bail racket. So-called professional bondsmen, engaged in the business, charge prisoners for putting up nonexistent bail.

There are four rings operating in municipal courts of Suffolk and neighboring counties, said the district attorney. He added that if he can break up this business, a great step will have been taken against released prisoner's defaulting on their bail.

Mr. Foley expected arrests to be made early this evening.

Quincy—It Can't Change Wards, Court Finds

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court handed down an opinion declaring that the order of the Quincy City Council dividing the city into eight wards instead of six was illegal. This reversed the decision by Judge James C. Donnelly approving the altered number of wards. The five judges in reversing the lower court decision, declared that under the Quincy charter of 1916, no provison was made for such a change.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Boston première of drama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." Ed Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Francis Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 3:11, 5:37, 7:53, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45, 11:15 a. m., 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:58, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount: 9:27, 11:58 a. m., 2:29, 5, 7:30, 10.

FINE ARTS—"Peasants," latest Soviet film. 1:30, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory," 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Two For Tonight." Also "Super Speed."

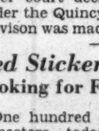
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Call of the Wild," 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception," 2, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Old Dog Tray," a Terrytown cartoon. Color comic strip of "Mutt and Jeff." Sport reel. "Taming the Wild." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 3:55. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

EXETER—Edmund Lowe and Karen Morley in "Thunder in the Night." 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Here Comes the Band," with Ted Lewis and Virginia Bruce. 3:20, 6:30, 9:10.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland" 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.



BOSTON — "Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Les Marcus's Continental Revue.

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

TREMONT—Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor in "Black Sheep." Also "Awakening of Jim Burke." 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

UNIVERSITY—Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Accent on Youth." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

Other Events

ALTON HALL BLACKINGTON — Talk on "Thrilling Adventures of a Press Photographer," at dinner meeting of Claflin Club of the Newtonville Methodist Episcopal Church, 6:30.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Three one-act plays, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—"Macbeth," with ERA orchestra, Roxbury School Center, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street and Wilmot St., 7:30.

ERA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA—"H.M.S. Pinafore," Charlestown High School Center, 30 Monument Square, 7:30.

BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30; South Boston High School Center, Thomas Park and G Street, 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE—Play, "The Masqueraders," 521 East Seventh Street, 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Halloween supper with entertainment, Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston Street, 6:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on "Sam Adams and the American Revolution," by John Chester Miller, Ph.D., A.M., junior fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard University; tonight's talk on "The Convention of 1768," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Tomorrow

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of Copper Craft Club, 10 to 12; second in program of fairy stories, "The Magic Cloak," to be presented on the screen, 11, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 11.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Portrait Prints, guidance by Miss Maginnis, 11.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB —North Wilmington to North Reading; take 1:25 train at North Station; Mrs. Chapin, leader.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — North Station 1:32 for Bedford; rock climbing, Joe English, New Boston, N. H.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Belmont to Arlington, meet at Harvard Square for Belmont bus, 2; about four miles cross-country walk.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies," Mickey Mouse and Popeye, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker, 9:45 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Red Stickers—100 Men Looking for Faulty Brakes

One hundred state motor vehicle inspectors today continued their drive on Massachusetts motorist for faulty brakes. They are located at strategic points on highways outside of Boston proper, and there watched with eagle eye all cars obliged to apply brakes.

When faulty brakes are revealed the inspector promptly stops the operator, makes a thorough test. If the brakes do not come up to requirements a red sticker is put on the windshield. This, the operator may not remove until he has an "ok" from an official brake testing station.

Haigis—He's Ready For Gubernatorial Honors

Sharp on the heels of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall's statement yesterday that he would be a candidate for Republican gubernatorial nominee, came the statement from John W. Haigis of Greenfield to Boston today that he, too, would be willing to bear the Republican standard aloft in the 1936 race for the governorship.

Said Mr. Haigis:

". . . Although I have not sought to ascertain the extent of my strength, during the past few months I have been so strongly urged to reenter politics by personal calls, telephone ,telegrams and letters, received from all parts of the State, that I have been compelled to give the matter much more thought than I had intended last winter when I publicly stated that I would not be a candidate for public office unless some unusual situation arose."

Chinese—'Wrapping Paper' Proves to Be Lottery Tickets

Because Customs Officers Joseph A. Maynard and Owen P. McKenna were curious about the six packing cases labelled "Wrapping Paper," which arrived here aboard a Chinese vessel yesterday, one of its crew was being sought today by the United States Attorney's office in connection with a "Chinese beano lottery."

The packages, consigned to a well-known Chinatown merchant, looked innocent enough to the casual observer. But when the customs men pried open the lids, they found that the "only wrapping paper" was being used to conceal 960,000 alleged lottery slips.

Similar in practically all respects to the American game, the Chinese lottery employs a typically Oriental method for drawing. The ticket drawn from the barrel is not necessarily the winner. For a Chinese poem is read at the drawing and only if the character on the ticket occurs in the verse can its holder claim a prize.

The merchant who received the tickets claimed that they were no longer used for lottery purposes but were burned as a part of Chinese funeral rites.

Electrified—Model Home to Open in Lynn

A modern Colonial home with Dutch influence, containing all the latest electrical gadgets, will be opened on Sunday afternoon in Lynn, it was announced today. The home is one of several hundred being displayed throughout the country under the nationwide housing program, conducted by a large electrical company.

The electrical equipment in the house includes air conditioning, refrigerator, range, clocks, fans, radios, washers and an oil-burning furnace. The basement contains a laundry, playroom and shop, and there are other rooms. Best of all perhaps for the suburban family is the planning of the lot space, which includes a play yard and vegetable garden.

The house was designed by Ralph B. Higgins, a winner in a recent architectural competition, and it was built by Charles E. McManus of Lynn.

Lost—$800; But Finder Was Honest Man

"Honest Charlie" is what friends today are calling Charles Larsen, Everett, motorman on the Boston Elevated for 40 years.

Yesterday after Mr. Larsen had completed his run from Everett to Park Square he found a bag containing $800 in cash. There was one thought—a just thought—that ran through his mind as he clutched the bag between gnarled fingers. "The money must be returned." And straight to the lost and found department marched Mr. Larsen. Then he went back to his run.

It wasn't long before the lost-and-found department heard from the owner. She was Mrs. Ira F. Martin of Everett. She was on her way to Chicago, where she was to assist a cousin. The money represented hours of hard work and days of saving.

Mrs. Martin expressed her gratitude in person to Mr. Larsen and rewarded him with $5. But Mr. Larsen didn't want to take the money. He said, tipping his cap, "I only performed my duty, ma'am." Mrs. Martin insisted, however.

Harvard—Faculty Members Plan for Union

Steps were definitely under way today for establishment by the Harvard Faculty Club of a chapter of the American Federation of Teachers. This is believed to entail ultimate affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Next Tuesday night a group of young and liberal members of the university's faculty will meet and discuss the movement. It is expected that a charter from the national body will be placed before the meeting for a vote on acceptance.

Such an organization, Alan R. Sweezy, instructor in economics, explained last night, is to form at Harvard a united group in support of the principle of the teachers' federation, to present a solid front in cases of discrimination in school and college appointments through departmental "politics."

Officials of the university refused to make any comment on the nature of university action to be taken in event the chapter is formed. It was, however, pointed out that no administrative effort will be made to discourage the establishment of a federation chapter at the university.

Strong Stand for Neutrality of U. S. Taken at Parent-Teacher Convention

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—Mrs. George Hoague of Brookline, urged members of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers' Association in convention here to inform President Roosevelt of their will for continued neutrality in all foreign wars.

Mrs. Hoague spoke for the committee on resolutions which proposed three measures at the morning session for the promotion of parent-teacher work in the State.

The delegates voted to inform the President before the present neutrality act expires in February, 1936, of their decision for neutrality. Resolutions urging the promotion of international peace through justice and the reduction of armaments by mutual agreement also were adopted.

Mrs. Paul H. Kelsey of Brookline was re-elected president this morning at the closing business session of the convention. Other elected were: Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, first vice-president; Mrs. Louis C. Hinckley of Springfield, second vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Heald of Methuen, third vice-president; Mrs. Margaret C. Jackson of Wellesley, forth vice-president; Mrs. E. B. Atmus of Springfield, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Waldo G. Edwards of Arlington, recording secretary; Mrs. T. Spencer Greenwood of Belmont, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. William A. Lamb of Cambridge, treasurer.

The Ballard Parent-Teacher Association of Saugus was awarded the president's gavel for the greatest percentage of increased membership during the past year. Mrs. Iona Britt, Saugus delegate, accepted the gavel for her organization which reached an increase of 318 per cent.

William Potter of Springfield, representative for the chamber of commerce of that city, extended an invitation to the delegates to meet in Springfield next year for their convention.

Brown Professor Sees Festive Board As Means of Improving Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18—Suggestions for improving academic work at Brown University were discussed informally last night before members of the faculty and the corporation by officers and graduates of the university. The session held at the Faculty Club here was conducted on the eve of the annual alumni day celebration which is expected to attract nearly 1000 former Brown students back to the campus.

Speakers included Henry D. Sharpe, industrialist and chancellor of the university; John Nicholas Brown, member of the Board of Fellows, and Prof. Charles A. Robinson Jr. of the department of Greek and Latin classics.

Mr. Brown discussed the relation of the university corporation to the faculty and fundamentals of education.

"Academic research," he said, "is a vital necessity to the university for it adds luster to it and vivifies the men dealing with it. But I would add one note of warning. One job of the university is teaching students and the fact is that research has been overemphasized in this country."

Professor Robinson described living conditions at Oxford University, where he studied last year, and suggested some features of the English university that might be applied at Brown. One was a plan for bringing students and faculty members more closely together through dining together in common rooms.

"A great deal of education comes from the dining rooms," he said.

The Alumni Day celebration will get under way tonight at a banquet in which President Clarence A. Barbour and Everett Colby will speak. Clifford S. Anderson of Worcester, Mass., regional vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a graduate of Brown, will be a guest.

Exhibitions ranging from student hobbies to priceless examples of early American prints will be shown at the university over the week-end for the alumni and other visitors. Listed in the collections to be shown are photographs of American railroad stations, coins illustrating the development of Indian head pennies from 1849 to 1907, airmail stamps and woodworking.

Astronomy—Harvard 'Open Nights' Announced

So popular were its "open nights," last year that an extra session was required to take care of the overflow audience, the Harvard College Observatory will hold its annual series beginning October 28, it was announced today.

The programs, which include short nontechnical talks, exhibits showing the work of the observatory and telescopic observation of celestial objects (when weather permits), are under the auspices of the Bond Astronomical Club.

Tickets for the lectures are free and can be obtained by addressing "Open Nights," Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge. Subsequent lectures are on Oct. 30, Nov. 1 and Nov. 4.

Museum—Decides Against Exhibit in England

Boston's Museum of Fine Arts today has one of the finest collections of Japanese and Chinese paintings and objects in the world. This was revealed today more forcefully than ever before when the trustees voted against sending any of these exhibits to international exhibition of Chinese art scheduled to open Nov. 25 in England, on account of war threats on European shores.

George H. Edgell, director of the museum, said that the trustees regretted having to make this decision, but in view of European war rumors they did not wish to take any chances of losing the irreplaceable objects which had been chosen by the international exhibition committee.

The museum has some 6300 paintings and objects of Chinese and Japanese art. This collection was brought back from the Far East in 1890 by two Harvard graduates who made a tour through these two countries. They placed their collection in the Boston Art Museum for safe keeping and in 1911 they officially presented the collection to Boston.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy, possibly with a shower late this afternoon or tonight and Saturday morning, followed by partly cloudy; slightly warmer tonight; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine and New Hampshire—Occasional light rain tonight and probably Saturday morning; warmer tonight.

Vermont—Occasional light rain tonight; Saturday fair; slightly colder.

Massachusetts—Cloudy, with occasional light rain, slightly warmer tonight; colder in northwest portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and possibly Saturday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh possibly strong southwest winds tonight, shifting to west Saturday; weather overcast probably with occasional light rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	68	Minneapolis	46	60
Bermuda	68	70	New Orleans	70	78
Chicago	50	80	New York	52	64
Denver	38	56	Norfolk	54	66
Helena	44	54	Philadelpia	50	62
Jacksonville	66	80	St. Louis	60	82
Kansas City	48	70	San Francisco	58	78
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington	52	68
Miami	76	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 18.
B—Maximum Oct. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:56 p. m., height, 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 4:37 a. m., height, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

Filene Stresses Freedom as Big Educational Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18—Education is faced with a crisis, in the opinion of Edward A. Filene, internationally known Boston merchant, and to overcome it, it must be taken out of the hands of the "boss" whether he be "an ignorant dictator or an ignorant public."

"If the will of the people is supreme—and there was a time in America when the will of the people was well-nigh supreme—then the schoolteacher must obey the orders of the people, no matter how ignorant the people may be," Mr. Filene said, in a paper which was read before the convention of the University of the State of New York last night. The event was to observe the tercentenary of secondary education in America. "He must not, for instance, teach the children anything which the parents do not want the children to know. . . ."

It was upon this ground that Mr. Filene made a strong plea for academic freedom, insisting that upon this depended the broad education needed for the future.

Mr. Filene held that the secondary schools could make a "great contribution" to better business and industrial conditions.

"Leaders cannot remain leaders very long after they have ceased to lead," he continued, "and even financial power ceases to be financial power when those who possess it have no idea what to do with it. That, precisely, is the situation in American today. The old leadership is gone. Organized business and organized finance have revealed their helplessness in the hour of great peril. They not only failed to initiate any program by which business could carry on, but they were unable to follow and co-operate when such a program was initiated.

"Leadership, therefore, must pass to other hands, and just now it is rapidly passing to economic leaders whose hearts, at any rate, seem to respond to the needs of the masses, however incapable their heads may be.

"It seems to me, therefore, that there is a peculiar opportunity at present for educators who really dare to educate. Whatever may have been the case 10 years ago, America is now old enough to be told the facts of life. Those who would not permit this heretofore have either lost their power or are fast losing their power, and the masses of America—not our erstwhile rulers—are going to decide our issues now."

Maine ERA Group Calls for Greater Slice of U. S. Fund

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—Paul Edwards, acting Maine ERA administrator, informed Maine municipal officials at their protest meeting yesterday against reduction of federal relief grants for Maine that he proposed to apply for a "substantially larger" grant for November than the $458,000 he secured for October.

The announcement came as a surprise because it had been generally understood Maine ERA activities were to cease Nov. 1.

Mr. Edwards said his request for November funds was necessary because sufficient WPA projects would not be started by the end of October to permit transition of the Maine ERA to the WPA on Nov. 1.

Special Committee

A special committee of municipal officers, one from each of the 16 counties, was appointed to work with Mr. Edwards and WPA Administrator Albert Abrahamson in obtaining "an equitable share of relief funds for Maine."

It was voted to recommend modification of a rule that 90 per cent of workers on the $36,000,000 Quoddy tidal power project must come from relief rolls.

Several speakers said they believed eastern Maine's relief burden would be measurably eased by modification of that rule.

Transfer of ERA

It was left up to the committee to decide whether a request should be made that the Maine ERA, instead of being substituted by the WPA before the end of this year, be continued at least until next spring.

"It seems to me that it might be an absolute impossibility in the northern states to substitute public works for relief at this time of the year," Gov. Louis J. Brann said, adding that he believed the Maine ERA should continue through the winter months.

"A meeting of this kind," he said, "will be very beneficial in formulating a viewpoint which will probably become the policy of the State."

Brewster Speaks

Ralph O. Brewster, representative in Congress, suggested that "we go to Washington and ask for equitable consideration." He said Mr. Edwards and Mr. Abrahamson "have both worked hard and we should support them in their requests for more funds for Maine."

If municipal officers unite and ask for more relief "you'll get it, because the money is there," he said.

"Do not hesitate to talk forcibly," he counseled. "We want our equitable share. Camp on their doorstep, talk loud and stay there until you get the money. That's what the southern states have done."

City Manager James E. Barlow of Portland, who called the meeting, distributed statistics he compiled to show "Maine is not getting an equitable share of federal relief money."

Connecticut Borrowings Increased by $2,000,000

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—The State yesterday borrowed $2,000,000 to meet current expenses, bringing its total borrowings up to $12,500,000.

The loan was negotiated by State Treasurer John S. Addis through the local office of Rutter & Co., New York bankers, for six months, beginning today, at an interest rate of .14875.

Collecting Agencies of Nation Facing End to Activities As Massachusetts Drive Goes On

That a nationwide campaign designed to banish all collection agencies—good with the bad—may follow closely upon completion of Massachusetts' current drive against its allegedly unsavory firms, was the prediction today of Maurice M. Goldman, assistant attorney general.

His forecast was based upon numerous letters received from bar associations throughout the United States giving support to the drive against illegal practice of law now being conducted by Mr. Goldman, under the direction of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. The letters gave Mr. Goldman the impression that similar action would soon be instituted elsewhere.

Requests for Copies

From some 20 states have come requests for copies of the pleadings Mr. Goldman is using, as well as for complete details of procedure. Among the states already interested, according to Mr. Goldman, are Washington, Oregon, Missouri, New York and New Jersey.

Congratulatory letters are said to be pouring into Mr. Dever's office at the rate of 300 a week. Lawyers, bar associations, Republican and Democratic politicians and relieved debtors are included among those supporting the Attorney General's drive.

As a result of this national interest, the Attorney General is sending letters to chief law prosecutors of the nation, informing them of his progress in Massachusetts. Names of firms and persons put out of collection business in this State are being forwarded to other Attorneys General in order that they may speedily act to prevent those companies from operating in their respective states.

Success of the prospective national drive would be a boon to numerous lawyers, according to Mr. Dever. If conducted, it will be directed toward all illegal practice of law by laymen, and would naturally result in such business being redirected toward practicing attorneys.

The Massachusetts collection agency campaign actually is only a section of a drive to eliminate all unauthorized practice of law. Thus approximately 25 automobile associations are now under fire in the Bay State. These associations are accused by Mr. Goldman of such law practice.

One case against an automobile group will be heard by Judge Charles A. Donahue in the Massachusetts Supreme Court on Tuesday. On Thursday Mr. Goldman plans to file a petition seeking to enjoin the group from doing business in Massachusetts entirely.

Automobile Groups

In regard to some automobile associations, Mr. Goldman declared they are merely setups to attract automobile accident cases to certain favored lawyers. He said that through these lawyers minor accidents are built into sizable cases. As a result of the practices of a few he is endeavoring to end all of them.

Returning to the collection agency side of the story, Mr. Goldman revealed that debtors are not the only ones fleeced by the shady type of collection agency. Merchants who place claims in their hands to collect are also victimized.

"Most contracts between the agency and the merchants have the stipulation that the charge is 15 per cent of the money collected, or nothing if the bill cannot be collected," Mr. Goldman explained. "But the catch comes when, after no money is collected, the merchant endeavors to regain his claim from the agency.

Clause in Small Type

"The agency immediately calls attention to a clause, usually in small type, saying 'the charge on accounts withdrawn is 30 per cent.' Therefore, if a disgusted merchant attempts to regain his claim, he must pay the agency 30 per cent of the bill.

"Under this contract, the neatest agency trick is to 'sit tight' and do nothing for a while. Then the merchant will realize that he can get nothing and rather than lose the whole account will pay the 30 per cent demanded on withdrawn accounts."

To date, Mr. Goldman said, investigations from the Attorney General's office have discovered a half dozen persons impersonating constables to aid collection agencies in intimidating debtors and piling up charges.

These men, he added, were found in possession of badges and copies of constable's papers belonging to a duly appointed constable. These badges and papers were said by Mr. Goldman to have been hired from legitimate constables for $15 a month.

Roger Williams Memory Honored in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A former Governor of the State where Roger Williams set up his colony for religious freedom led today in celebrating the tercentenary of Williams' banishment from Massachusetts.

Norman S. Case, former Governor of Rhode Island and now a member of the Federal Communications Commission, laid a wreath at the base of Williams' statue in the Capitol to open the celebration here. The celebration will be continued at a banquet at the National Baptist Memorial Church.

Motorist Pawns Sedan, Vintage of 1930, for $5

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—Members of the Springfield Detective Bureau rubbed their eyes in amazement yesterday when inspecting the previous day's reports of articles pawned at local brokers.

Evidently in urgent need of money, a local car owner had pawned his 1930 sedan, in good running condition, for $5. It was the first time within the memory of older bureau members a pawnbroker's loan had been made on such an item.

VALUES in USED Cars

BARGAINS

We have two 1934 Chrysler Custom Airflow Imperial Sedan Limousines that originally carried a delivery price of over $5300 in Boston. They are new cars and must be seen to be fully appreciated. They are being offered at a great reduction and we will consider any reasonable offers. If interested please call Mr. Everett.

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Chrysler "75" Sport Roadster	$50
'30 Chevrolet Sedan	125
Willys Knight Sedan	50
'29 Studebaker Sedan	50
'32 Nash Sedan	250
'34 Ford V-8 Tudor	295
'29 Ford Sport Coupe	65
'31 Ford Sport Roadster	150
'33 Ford V-8 De Luxe Sedan	335
'34 Ford V-8 De Luxe Coupe	425

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Pontiac 1933-8 Coupe, 115" W. B., rumble seat, V-type slanting radiator, Fisher body, valanced fenders, plush upholstery, black finish, red wheels $375

Ford 1934-V8 Phaeton, 112" W. B., original olive green finish, silver stripe, 5 wire wheels, dual horns, Car shows excellent care $380

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Texas and Massachusetts Join in Honor of Texas' Last President

Lone Star State decides to unveil bust of New Englander who became the fourth and final head of the old republic before it was annexed by the United States. Occasion will be 100th celebration of founding of republic.

Texas and Massachusetts reached out over the 2000 miles that separate them today to become linked in common fellowship by the memory of one of Massachusetts' sons who became the fourth and last president of the Republic of Texas.

For today, the Lone Star State decided that as part of its 100th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Texas Republic next year, a bust of Anson Jones would be placed in Texas' Hall of Fame. And even though Anson Jones early shook the sod of New England from his boots to heed the call of the South, Great Barrington, Mass., birthplace of the Texan hero, today pointed with pride to the landmarks familiarly associated with his early years.

Connecticut Shares Glory

Great Barrington can even say that the education and character of Anson Jones was molded in its district school, its Episcopal Church and its academy. And Litchfield, Conn., shares a place in the spotlight of events that started Anson Jones on his way to the Texan presidency, since it was here that the southern-bound Yankee picked up a knowledge of medicine that made his services valuable to the Texans in their fight for freedom against Mexico.

At Brazonia, Texas, where the young Yankee first set up his practice, his neighbors were already chafing under Mexican rule. Then came the war and with it—Anson Jones's opportunity for prominence.

War Gave Him a Start

The first shot found him with a gun on his shoulder. Within a fortnight, he had won recognition as a doctor. And by the end of the war the name of Anson Jones was known throughout Texas.

Some persons think it a higher honor to be the first rather than the last President of the Texas Republic which resulted from the war. In certain respects that is true, since Texas will celebrate, not its entry into the Union in 1845, but rather the inauguration of the Republic in 1835.

But Anson Jones figured in both these Texas occasions, first as a soldier in the war, and second, as the President of the Republic when the reins of government were handed over to the United States, following an annexation vote of the Texan people.

Union Stand Is Debatable

Authorities differ on the stand of Anson Jones for annexation of the Republic into the union of states. Some say that Jones opposed annexation with such vigor as to seriously affect his popularity as a political leader. On the other hand, Texas records report the last president of the Republic as addressing the Texan Congress on the "great measure of annexation so earnestly desired by the people of Texas and now so happily consummated."

"Following an inscrutable destiny,' Jones is quoted as saying, "Texas has become fixed forever in that glorious constellation which all free men and lovers of freedom in the world must reverence and adore—the American Union."

No Bitterness Evident

There was no evidence of bitterness in these words of Anson Jones, even though he knew that with annexation his place would be taken over by the first state Governor, J. Pinckney Henderson. Yet the loss of Texas as a republic must have stirred some feelings of regret in the heart of the last president, since he left immediately for Washington County, where he spent his remaining 11 years in complete retirement.

Although comparatively short, the political life of the "southern" Yankee was marked with evidences of brilliance that might have carried him far had he devoted as much attention to politics in the United States as he did in Texas. He managed, during his brief occupation of the presidency, to maintain an equal footing for the Republic in negotiations with the three great countries, England, France and the United States.

The memory of the Texan statesman has been previously perpetuated in the naming of Jones County and Anson, its county seat.

Ellison Photo Co.; H. L. Summerville; By a Staff Photographer — **Massachusetts Man Once Ruled Texas** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left: The Alamo in San Antonio, Texas. Upper Center: Anson Jones Fourth and Last President of the Republic of Texas. Upper Right: Present State Capitol of Texas at Austin. Lower Left: The House in Great Barrington, Mass., Where Anson Jones Is Supposed to Have Spent Boyhood. View in Great Barrington at Corner of Church Street, Accredited Locale of Jones' Youth.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

6:00 WAAB, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris, soprano; Eddie Rickenbacker; Jim Harkins; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Grantland Rice; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ, "A New Deal for Wild Life," Thomas A. Beck.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Glenn S. "Pop" Warner; Les Qualley; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; soloist; dr.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Maytime," with Rose Bampton, contralto; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night," Heywood Broun.
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years or older.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel and his orchestra; Hal Totten.
10:30 WBZ, "High Lights of Harmony"; Ernest Truex; soloist; quartet; orch.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Fascinating Rhythm;	Al Pearce and his	Warnow's Orch.	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	Gang; variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"School Class"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em.	Vocal program	Og, Son of Fire
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	Kaltenborn talk
6:15	"Magoogie Family"	News; music	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music; speaker	Football report	Talk; Melody Mart
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Popeye," sketch	Soloist; quartet	Workers Education
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy's Stamp Club;	"Uncle Ezra"	"Lazy Dan, the	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	Minstrel Man"	Golf lesson
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Dramatic sketch	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette;	Willie Morris; talk;	Chemistry talk
8:15	"Wild Life New Deal"	piano duo; Bour-	chorus; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Prom; Ruth Etting;	don concert orch.;	Oscar Shaw; Car-	Rhythm Fantasy;
8:45	speakers; orchestra	male quartet	mela Ponselle; or.	popular variety
9:00	"Maytime," with Rose	Waltz Time; Ly-	Hollywood Hotel;	Stevens's Orch.
9:15	Bampton, contralto;	man's Or.; soloists	Dick Powell;	Heywood Broun
9:30	James Melton, tenor;	Court of Human	sketch with Ruby	Delman's Orch.
9:45	soloists; orchestra.	Relations; sketch	Keeler; orchestra.	News Service
10:00	"Meetin' House"; dra-	The First Nighter;	Theater of the	Richard Himber's
10:15	matic and musical	dramatic sketch	Air; orchestra	Orch.; soloists
10:30	High Lights of Har-	Mills Bros.; Kassel	Dramatized news	Phil Scott's Orch.
10:45	mony; soloists; orch.	Orch.; Hal Totten	Spotlight Revue	Mary Eastman; or.
11:00	Reports; news;	Ranny Weeks's	Forecasts; news.	News Service
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; orchestra	Hutton's Orchestra	Jack Little and
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	NBC dance music	Cy Delman and	his orchestra
11:45	his orchestra	Organ recital	his Kentuckians	Jerry Freeman and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra and soloists.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Grange program; Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, Harvard-Army football game, West Point, N. Y.
1:45 WNAC, Dartmouth-Brown football game, Providence, R. I.
2:15 WMEX, Manhattan-Holy Cross football game.
2:45 WAAB, Notre Dame-Pittsburgh football game, South Bend, Ind
2:45 WEEI, North Carolina State-Chicago football game.
5:45 WBZ, Gabriel Heatter, news commentator.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Jim Crowley; Lois Ravel; harmonica group; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, Band concert; roar of Niagara Falls; Indian legend.
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade"; Fred Astaire; vocal groups; Hayton's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, from Symphony Hall, Boston.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
9:15 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program; guest soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Chateau"; Wallace Beery; Jackie Cooper; Evelyn Laye; George Givot; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Gala Tour of Columbia Broadcasting System's studios.
10:30 WBZ, "Carefree Carnival"; variety program.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Verdi's "La Traviata," with soloists and chorus.
12:45 WNAC, Special relay from Riga, Latvia.
2:00 WBZ, Magic Key; Harold Bauer, pianist; Swedish Male Chorus; Richard Himber's Orchestra; Walter Huston and Nan Sunderland in scene from "Othello"; Frank Black's Orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
5:30 WAAB, Julie Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny; Michael Bartlett; Johnny Green and his orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC, "Great American Tourist," with Phil Baker and company.
7:30 WBZ, Robert "Believe It or Not" Ripley; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Orch.
8:00 WNAC, Eddie Cantor; Jimmie Greer and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Leslie Howard in Farnol's "The Amateur Gentleman."
9:00 WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour; Dalies Frantz, pianist; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar conductor; chorus.
9:45 WMEX, "Good Will Court"; layman legal advice by New York magistrates.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Robeson, baritone; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
10:30 WNAC, Jack Hylton's Orchestra, from S. S. Normandie in mid ocean.

Etiquette Book Joins Vermont's Euridite Tomes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 18—A perfect gentleman as well as a perfect scholar is the aim of the University of Vermont for its male students. Along with regular course books, they have been presented this year with a booklet extolling the merits of gracious manners and rules for attaining them.

For one thing the book deplores piling food upon the back of the fork and then endeavoring to convey it to the mouth without mishap.

It is recommended that the book be carried in the vest pocket to all functions calling for polished manners, where it can be handily consulted whenever an unfamiliar occasion presents itself.

One cannot help wondering if the consulting of the book in the middle of a ball-room floor would not in itself constitute a social emergency.

Byrd Tells of Antarctica Now And of New England Ages Ago

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd came back to Boston last night to tell the story of his second expedition to the antarctic. Nearly 3000 persons, comfortably filling Symphony Hall, listened to the Admiral's lecture, which was illustrated with motion pictures. Applause frequently interrupted the lecture, indicating the audience's approval of the deeds of Commander Byrd and his 100 men.

Unlike explorers of 25 years ago, who had only snapshots, maps and charts to prove their discoveries, Admiral Byrd, with his graphic motion pictures of Little America, had no difficulty last night in convincing his audience that the antarctic is a great continent now in the grip of an ice age. Airplane shots of the dark rocky mountain peaks, surrounded by limitless ice fields, attest this.

It is because Antarctica is now the last stand of the land glaciers that covered a great part of the world, that the discoveries made on this second expedition will be of especial value, the Admiral said. And this glacier, it is believed, affects weather in the temperate climates.

It was to study the weather that the Admiral made his lone stand at an advance base, 123 miles south of Little America. Commander Byrd explained that lack of time made it necessary to cancel an original plan to send three men to this solitary post to study the weather on the ice sheet.

Outpost in Darkness

Shadows of the long winter night had already fallen before the expedition had time to move enough materials and food for one individual to this loneliest of outposts in a world of darkness, where the temperature varied between 50 and 80 degrees below zero. That was why, Commander Byrd crisply explained to Boston, only one man could go. And like King Richard Coeur de Lion, he did what he would not ask his men to do.

Although his film last night had its climax on the Commander's lonely weather watch and the heroic struggle of the rescue party through the darkness to reach him, Admiral Byrd avoided all but the briefest discussion of the matter. He carefully pointed out that a study of the glacial weather was the cause of his watch.

Grounded Icebergs

And if the audience expected to hear about a man's reactions to living alone for 25 weeks in a world that was completely dark, absolutely still, they were disappointed.

The pictures, however, told much beside the spectacular struggle at the advance base. They brought back to Boston some pictures that might have been New England itself several geological ages ago, when an ice sheet 4000 feet thick covered this land, just as one covers Antarctica today. They brought back the discovery of ice islands—icebergs grounded on rocky strands—a region so dangerous to ships that Commander Byrd named it the "Devil's Graveyard."

Then, too, the pictures gave intimate glimpses of community life at Little America—the community orchestra, which was heard by radio in the United States; the expedition's four cows at home in their stall below the snow; and the Admiral's haircut, which he needed so badly after his vigil at advance base.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Liberal Lodge stands forth

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., liberal grandson of the ultra-conservative late Senator Lodge, has cast his political die for 1936 and it reads, "candidate for the Republican nomination as United States Senator."

By this act the 33-year-old Representative has cast aside the advice of some friends to continue at least another term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives before attempting higher office. These friends have considered Mr. Lodge's three-year political career as far too short to prepare him for a broad jump into the United States Senate.

However, the Representative is following the advice of numerous braver friends who believe that he should capitalize now on his brilliant labor record of 1935, which has made a friend of the powerful Massachusetts labor group without antagonizing employers and insurance companies.

That Mr. Lodge will have considerable labor support seems certain at the moment, although labor is noted for its quick political changes. Of course in the year between now and election day, the young Representative may make a false move which will result in labor deserting him overnight. As he has favored only those labor measures he believed worthy, he might oppose one pet labor measure next year that would prove his undoing.

Labor Has Another Friendship

Yet one high labor official, just before the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention in August, confidentially remarked that labor would support Mr. Lodge for any office he seeks.

There is one difficulty, however. Governor Curley has been just as friendly to labor as Henry Cabot Lodge. Some Laborites—thousands in fact—will undoubtedly stick with the Governor, should he battle for the senatorship.

But this high labor official has an answer for that one. He says that in a fight between the Governor and Mr. Lodge, labor and other liberal elements would be the deciding factor. Whoever can appeal more strongly to these groups will win and Lodge has as good a chance, with his record, as the Governor, says he.

Provided Convention Shows Favor

Service as a Representative for three years is not Mr. Lodge's only political experience. As a newspaper man he was a political writer. He has studied politics and governmental affairs for years. He has made a hobby of campaign methods. He has not had an opportunity to try out his campaign theories as yet, for his Representative district is so small that he did not need to put on a high-pressure drive.

His aristocratic background is so counterbalanced by his liberal legislative record that it does not appear that it will hinder him greatly in a campaign.

He is well liked in the House of Representatives, where he has been a real leader.

Of course, he has not closed the door to another term as State Representative. If he fails to receive preprimary convention favor, he could immediately seek re-election as Representative rather than fight for the senatorial nomination in the primaries.

* * *

Few Oppose

The Representative realizes that some politicians will attack him on the ground that he is riding on the fame of his grandfather and that such campaigning will force some votes away from him. On the other hand, he feels that some persons will vote for him merely because of his grandfather's name. The two, he figures, will balance in the long run and leave him in the same position as the candidate without a famous political grandfather.

At present, James F. Cavanagh, former State Senator, is the only man to oppose Mr. Lodge for the Republican nomination. There is some talk that Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor, may soon throw his hat into the senatorial ring. No other possible candidates have yet appeared.

EDGAR M. MILLS

Forest to Supplant Rhode Island Farms

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—A. W. Manchester, regional director of land utilization, announced today that the resettlement administration will spend $180,000 for the purchase of approximately 12,000 acres of land in Rhode Island for a forest project.

The property comprises four sites along the Connecticut border in Providence, Kent and Washington Counties. Mr. Manchester said virtually none of the land is suitable for agriculture and is too far from industry for part-time farming.

"Poor soil, loss of local markets, and general social decadence have caused rapid depopulation," he added, "Today there are not over 80 operated farms in the whole region. In the area we are going to purchase, there are many abandoned farms and millsites that haunt the land, ghosts of a more prosperous past.

"Our present intention is to settle the farmers on better lands as near their present homes as public policy will permit, and give them such employment as may arise in the development of these lands for recreational and forest wild-life uses."

Yesterday, Mr. Manchester announced that acquisition of 12,000 acres of land in eastern Connecticut had been approved. Most of this land lies along the Rhode Island border.

Hawks on 40-Day Flight To Aid Rogers Memorial

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Starting on a 40-day flying tour which will take him over every state and during which he will visit 78 cities in the interests of the "Will Rogers Memorial Fund," Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks left North Beach Airport today for Hartford, Conn. Commander Hawks is flying a navy ship loaned for the purpose and estimates he will fly 16,000 miles.

"No financial goal has been set," the famous flier said, "but it is hoped millions of Rogers' friends will honor his memory by subscribing." Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, war ace, is a director of the memorial commission comprising 300 nationally prominent citizens.

Bus Drivers Strike At Gardner Settled

GARDNER, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—A two-day strike on the Flanagan Bus Line, which operates between this city, Westminster, Fitchburg and Worcester, was settled today with drivers and mechanics successful in their demands for a wage increase from 34 to 50 cents an hour.

The settlement was reached after a midnight conference, in which officers of the Bus Driver and Truck Drivers' Union, and a representative of the State Department of Labor took part.

Geneva Labor Official Studies U. S. Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18—Madame Thibert of the Bureau of Women and Children of the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switz., addressed members of the Rhode Island Consumers' League here yesterday. Mrs. Ethel Best of the Department of Labor at Washington also was a guest.

Madame Thibert, who is on a tour of the United States studying labor conditions, explained that she was particularly interested in obtaining information on the way American manufacturers send out "home work" to be done by families. This custom, she said, is common in Europe and presents a social problem.

Neutrality Stand Backed By Connecticut W. C. T. U.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Connecticut Women's Christian Temperance Union, at its sixtieth annual convention here, adopted a resolution favoring strict United States neutrality in the Italian-Ethiopian war and voted to send an official note to Secretary of State Cordell Hull informing him of the sentiment expressed.

The note will tell Secretary Hull that it was the convention's opinion the United States should accept such losses in imports and exports as may occur under a strictly enforced neutrality policy rather than endanger the country by aiding either of the warring nations.

Stone Denies Colt Firm Violated Arms Embargo

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—"To the best of my knowledge and belief, we have not violated in any way any arms embargo or declaration," Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, said last night.

Stone was commenting on the report from New York that his firm, together with several arms and airplane corporations, may possibly be prosecuted for alleged violation of the 1934 arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.

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THE MITCHELL-CHAMPLIN CO. PORTLAND, ME. & BOSTON, MASS.
Vacuum Packed
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FULL FRESH FLAVOR OF THE PINEAPPLE SEALED IN!
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AAA Drafts Plans To Double Potato Growers' Return

(Continued from Page 1)

would be in the hands of a control board consisting of one producer member and one handler member selected from the membership of each district committee.

Although the aim of the potato plan is to boost the return to the grower, J. B. Hutson, director of the potato division of the AAA, expressed the opinion that it could be carried out with little or no hardship to the consumer.

"A substantial rise in the price to the grower of potatoes probably would cause the consumer to pay little more than he is paying at present," he declared.

AAA's Rye Plan

The rye plan provides for a 25 per cent cut in production by making adjustment payments to farmers who harvest only 75 per cent of their average acreage.

Rye prices have declined sharply as the result of enlarged production, combined with the closing of former export channels. Supplies for the current year are said to be approximately double the estimated domestic requirement. On Sept. 15, the average farm price of rye was 36½ cents a bushel, compared with an average farm price last year of 71.3 cents and a parity price of 92 cents.

Basis of Adjustment

Producers' allotments, upon which they will receive adjustment payments, are set at 30 per cent of the average annual production, because it is estimated that only 30 per cent of the domestic crop is used for home consumption. Adjustment payments for the 1936 crop will be at least 35 cents a bushel on each producer's allotment.

There is no restriction imposed on the amount of rye which may be planted. Co-operating growers agree that acreage of rye in excess of the 75 per cent will be used for pasture or hay or plowed under to improve the soil. It cannot be harvested for grain. The percentage to be harvested may be increased by proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture before the harvesting period.

The rye program will be paid for by a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel, which became effective Sept. 1.

Society Found Guilty Of Frustrating Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18—"Society" was tried and found guilty of frustrating "Youth" and impairing his prospects for the future in a "trial" this week at which Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors presided. The "trial" was one of two features of the annual institute of the Connecticut Council of Churches and Religious Education and the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

The verdict, rendered Wednesday evening before 1200 persons at Immanuel Congregational Church, was returned by a jury of prominent Connecticut people. Justic Maltbie placed Society on probation for a year to mend its ways.

Dr. Royal V. Meeker, deputy state commissioner of labor, one of the witnesses, declared the wrong culprit was accused. The defendant should be "human greed, inefficiency, prejudice and incompetence," he declared.

More Tears Than Cheers In Italy, Educator Says

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Prof. Cornelius Kruse, of the philosophy department of Wesleyan University, told the University Club of the institution last night that many residents of Italy regard the war with Ethiopia as "bad business."

Professor Kruse's address was devoted to an outline of impressions gained on a recent 14-months trip through Europe with extended stays in Italy, Russia and Germany. He pictured an Italy where more tears than cheers marked the departure of troops for the front and where Premier Mussolini is regarded as an "expensive necessity."

Fire in Sprinkler Plant Put Out by Sprinklers

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—Fire broke out today in the plant of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company, manufacturers of sprinkler systems for extinguishing fires.

Yes, the sprinklers put it out. It started in a partition and ended there.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Boys' Shoes $2.95
Lady Douglas Shoes... $3.50, $4.85
Misses' Shoes..... $2.00, $2.50
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'Kicking Golf' Thuds Its Way to Sport Popularity

Public playgrounds, schools, country clubs and camps add ingenious outdoor pastime to older forms of activities on their recreational programs.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Codeball - on - the - green, a new outdoor game dubbed "kicking golf," invented for folks here who could not afford to play golf or tennis, has spread rapidly to other parts of the country. The codeball is being kicked about at country clubs, summer camps, public playgrounds and schools.

Dr. William E. Code of Chicago, well known in the amateur sports field, is the originator of the game. His purpose in inventing it was twofold:

First, to supply the underprivileged with an outdoor game that would furnish some of the joys and thrills they miss by having to forgo golf and tennis.

Second, to put people whom the automobile has taken off their feet, back on them again.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has sanctioned and approved it.

A combination of golf and soccer, the rules of the game are similar to those of golf. But instead of driving a small hard ball from hole to hole with a club, you kick a large soft rubber ball from bowl to bowl. There are no golf clubs and bag to buy. There is no excuse for replacement of lost balls, for a codeball, six inches in diameter, cannot easily hide itself in the rough. And there are no caddie fees.

As in golf, the player can enjoy striding over springing turf. He can snatch occasional moments from his game to rejoice in billowing clouds, fresh breezes, and the song of birds.

The course may cover 10 acres, or less. The 14 bowls are scattered about like greens upon a golf links. They are of metal, cone-shaped, and 18 inches across at the top. Kicking a large soft ball into one of these may sound easy, but it isn't. There are traps, bunkers, and other hazards in the way, and to put the ball into the bowl—50 to 300 yards from the "kick-off"—in the fewest possible number of kicks, requires skill and precision. A hook or a slice, just as in golf, will send the ball where you don't want it to be.

Championship games were held in Humboldt Park here recently, under auspices of the Central Amateur Athletic Union. Large galleries followed the players. The first national championship was played in St. Louis, Mo., early this summer.

Winter tourists and high school students at Miami Beach, Fla., enjoy the game. At the end of its fifth season there J. B. Lemon, superintendent of the Recreation Department, wrote: "Codeball-on-the-green becomes more popular each year with our winter tourists. A course with natural hazards to heighten the interest in this facinating game is laid out in Flamingo Park. We ran a tournament for the senior and junior high school at the end of the school year with over 300 participating, and so popular was it that we have made it an annual affair."

The Y. M. C. A. in Dayton, Ohio, has reported it one of the chief attractions at their summer camp.

Cities in all parts of the United States are inquiring about Codeball-on-the-green, says Dr. Code.

The cost of equipment, which is borne by the city installing the game in public park or playground, is about $75. The course may be prepared in a day and the bowls set up in an hour. There is little or no expense for upkeep. Only an occasional mowing of the grass is needed. If a person playing the game wishes to have his own ball, he can buy one at less cost than a golf ball. And one ball lasts a whole season.

Wide World

Playing Codeball-on-the-Green

Upper—"Putting" at No. 2 Bowl in Championship Games at Humboldt Park, Chicago. Lower—A Contestant "Kicking Off" on the First Green. No Caddies Are Needed

Philadelphia Told Cost of New Deal By Blinker Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 — Every wink of an ordinary "blinker" light in the Garrick Theater lobby now signals the spending of $982.32 by the United States Government. When a gong sounds a dismal note, that is a reminder that $884,088 has just left the Treasury.

The Sentinels of the Republic have chosen this graphic means of impressing visitors to their "Safeguard the Constitution" exhibit this week, with the free spending habits of the present Administration.

Graphic Display

The rest of the lobby and foyer space in the theater is filled with other striking displays—from enlarged newspaper cartoons and graphs of business and employment trends, to framed statements regarding the constitution by American leaders of the past and present. One frame is devoted to the English Gladstone's remark: "So far as I can see, the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by brain and purpose of man."

One display that is arousing a good deal of interst, shows the moon connected to the earth by 99 green ribbons. A footnote states that the bonded indebtedness of the United States, if converted into $1 bills laid end to end, would reach just that distance.

Also dealing with national debt is a placard which announces that if 1,983,000 men earned $50 a month, in 25 years they would have earned enough to pay the present debt.

New-Deal Pictures

Inside the theater itself there is a continuous free movie performance, featuring a cartoon entitled "The Amateur Fire Department," in which a new-deal brigade with a blue eagle as its mascot, succeeds in not only "soaking the rich" but the business and the laboring man as well.

At the box office during the day free tickets can be obtained for the evening meetings in the theater every night this week.

At the first of these meetings the chief speaker was Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the United States Budget under the Roosevelt Administration, who declared that that Administration has "deliberately overstated" its estimates of federal income, in the revised budget of Sept. 30. This budget, he asserted, displayed no "evidence of a change of policy from one of deliberate spending to one of bringing the budget into balance."

How It Works

"The Government sells to the bank its obligations," he said, "receives on the books of the bank a deposit equivalent to the amount of the obligations which the bank has taken, draws against its account its check to pay its bills. The check circulates and finds its way back into the same or a different bank, with the result that bank deposits grow."

Speaking at the Oct. 15 meeting, Hiram Bingham, former United States Senator from Connecticut, asked: "Must we wait until we have lost more of our liberties before we learn to be watchful, alert and vigilant?

"Not for centuries," he continued, "has the cause of liberty been more in danger than it is at present. It is being insidiously poisoned in the house of its friends."

Spangler Tackles Job Of Leading Midwest Back Into G.O.P. Fold

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler, selected by the Republicans to lead the Middle West back into the G. O. P. fold, rolled up his sleeves today for a intensive vote-getting drive.

At the helm of the combined "grass roots" and Midwest National Republican Committee headquarters, he opened the drive with the issuance of a bristling statement declaring war on what he called the National Administration's "propaganda, insincerity and destructive policies."

Mr. Spangler of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is 52, and takes great pride in his saddle horses and kennel of Irish terriers, which he calls "one of the finest in America."

His commercial interests, he says, are two Iowa farms which he owns and operates as a "practicing farmer."

Of medium height, stocky, always meticulously dressed and suave of speech, the man cast in the role of Midwest G. O. P. Moses boasts that he has been "in politics" for 39 years without ever seeking public office or accepting a political pay-roll job.

Spangler's first political experience, he said, was in 1896 when, as a boy of 13, he helped his father keep the poll lists during a township election.

Starting with the lowly office of precinct committeeman, Spangler rose to county chairman, district committeeman, state committee chairman and, in 1932, national committeeman from Iowa and member of the national committee's executive committee.

He supported Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose campaign of 1912 but otherwise was always in the regular Republican ranks.

Langer Is Indicted On Perjury Charge

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 17 (AP)—Former Gov. William Langer of North Dakota, soon to be retired on charges that caused his removal from office, faces a new indictment charging him and three associates with perjury.

The former chief executive, and Frank Vogel, Oscar E. Erickson and R. A. Kinzer were indicted Wednesday in federal court in connection with an affidavit of prejudice filed recently against Judge Andrew Miller, who presided in the original Langer trial.

P. W. Lanier, United States Attorney, said the perjury cases would be brought to trial upon conclusion of the conspiracy case in Bismarck.

Court Rules Movie Star Is By No Means a Laborer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP) — A $1000-a-week motion picture actor is a "white collar worker," and "white collar workers labor little," the State Appellate Court has ruled.

The Superior Court has ruled that Warren Hymer, actor, now in a contract dispute with Universal Pictures Corporation, was a laborer. The State Appellate Court reversed the ruling.

"White collar workers labor little," the court held.

Minneapolis Women In Meat Price Revolt

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18 (AP) A housewives' "revolt" against meat prices confronted distributors and retail dealers today as the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living planned a four-day boycott.

Aroused housewives, said Mrs. I. G. Scott, vice-president of the League, will seek to enforce a demand for a "25 per cent cut in meat prices at the expense of packers" through a demonstration at distributing plants and the picketing of downtown markets.

The boycott call, asking all women in the city to stop buying meat for four days, was issued last night in pamphlets distributed by the league. Mrs. Scott said a delegation of three women would be sent to Chicago Monday to present petitions demanding a price decrease to a conference of packing company representatives.

Rare Books Command Prices Up to $1575

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP) —Rare first editions—including works of Mark Twain, Edgar Allan Poe and Harriet Beecher Stowe — were snapped up by collectors Oct. 16 when the library of the late Philip Greely Brown of Portland, Maine, was sold at auction by the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries.

In two auction sessions, the works brought a total of $14,284.

One of the two outstanding items commanding the highest prices was the rare first English edition of Herman Melville's "The Whale," of three volumes published in London in 1851, and preceding the first American edition published the same year under the familiar title, "Moby Dick."

The work was taken by Charles Sessler for $1575. The other notable item, an apparently unpublished signed letter by Poe to John Neal in Richmond, 1835, commanded only $400. The first edition of Poe's bound volume, "The Raven and Other Poems," brought $575.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," a first edition in rare binding, was bought for $570.

Dillinger Informer Must Quit Country

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP) — Mrs. Anna Sage, the "woman in red" in the Dillinger case, lost her fight against deportation yesterday when Federal Judge John P. Barnes dismissed a habeas corpus petition filed in her behalf. Judge Barnes ordered her remanded to immigration officials.

It was Mrs. Sage, federal agents admitted, who led Dillinger into the trap where he was shot and killed by "G-men" last summer. She was ordered deported to Roumania because of two convictions on charges of operating disorderly houses.

U. S. Navy Orders 60 Great Planes For Ocean Force

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States Navy was embarked today on a gigantic construction program of 60 transoceanic planes to augment its high seas flying force.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the navy bureau of aeronautics, announced the building program after a conference with Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, commander in chief of the fleet.

The planes will be duplicates of the record-breaking "XO3Y—1," the navy's new flying patrol boat which flew a 3700-mile nonstop course from Panama to Alameda, Calif., several days ago.

Under 555-Plane Program

Advices from Washington, D. C., indicated the 60-plane contract would be the first award under the 555-plane building program for the fiscal year authorized in the $26,000,000 appropriation voted by Congress.

Admiral King said the ships will be constructed without delay by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego. The group will form the nucleus of a planned armada of long-range planes.

Facilities already are under construction at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for the establishment of a focal base for the new air patrol. Admiral King said the navy is soon to locate two similar patrol squadron bases at Sand Point, Wash., and Norfolk, Va.

Two Fast Tenders

With Congress to be asked to authorize expeditious construction of at least two fast tenders for the patrol wing, naval experts pointed out that the service would maintain a constant protective weapon over this country's entire coastal areas in case of war.

Declaring the fleet's 1000-plane air force has made the greatest development in its history in the past year under the command of Admiral King and Vice-Admiral Henry Butler, fleet air chief, Admiral King paid especial compliment to Lieut. Commander Knefer McGinnis' flight in the "XO3Y-1."

"This has been a year of notable accomplishments by all wings of the aircraft squadrons," he said, "but by far the most striking feat is Commander McGinnis' flight here from Panama. To me, it was a remarkable flight, exhibiting the caliber of our fliers, our planes and their designers and builders alike."

Congressional Party Sails for Far East Shouting Neutrality

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18 (AP) — A plea for the United States to keep out of "foreign troubles" marked the departure Oct. 16 of a congressional party for inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth's first president.

"Congratulations upon the spirit in which the neutrality policy laid down by Congress just before adjournment is being invoked in the face of pressure all must know to exist," Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota wired Secretary of State Hull.

"The protest of the New York Board of Trade and their ilk is to be expected and is only an evidence of a will of selfish men to win profit from the blood of nations, whatever that profit may call for in the way of a penalty upon all Americans," his message continued.

At the hour-long reception on a flag-bedecked stand at the dock, Senator Joseph Robinson, (D), of Arkansas, majority leader of the Senate, said the United States "shall remain free of any European or African war."

Light Auto With Rear Motor Declared Due in Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The same long life that made the one-horse "shay" a popular and economical means of transportation in the early days of the country is promised for the automobile of the immediate future.

This new automobile, due in about three years according to William B. Stout, automobile and airplane engineer of Detroit, will have the engine in the rear and be much lighter than present-day cars.

Mr. Stout outlined his opinion on the future at the national production meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, held here in connection with the National Machine Tool Congress.

Other speakers predicted that the time is near at hand when rust and corrosion will no longer sap the strength of all metals that enter into construction of the automobile.

One of these speakers was F. P. Spruance, of the American Chemical Paint Company, who told production meeting guests about new chemical processes for combating rust.

"We see that we have progressed and that we are at least delaying nature in reverting steel products to the original ore," Mr. Spruance declared. "Indeed, we may say that by application to our needs of the processes now available, the rough trip from the assembly line to the junk yard may be made appreciably longer and definitely more beautiful."

S. O. White and Marley C. Hedgeland of the Warner Gear Company of Munice, Ind., issued a joint paper on methods of finishing transmission gears, in which they pointed out much progress in the last few years.

The quest for quieter running gears has made it evident, these men say, that it is necessary to produce a highly accurate tooth before the steel has been heat treated.

E. L. Bailey, an electrical engineer for the Chrysler Corporation, discussed the application of induction heating in automotive production.

In the field of resistance welding, J. A. Weiger, of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., said that much progress has been made but that there is room for still further improvement.

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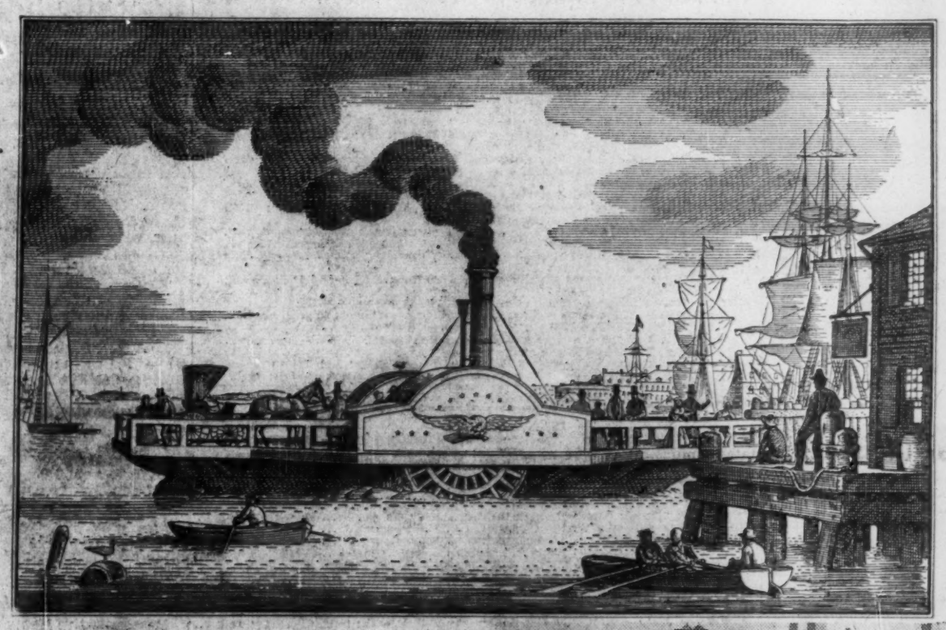

East Boston Ferry of 1833

★

Sumner Tunnel of 1935

WHEN you glide down the ramp of the new Sumner Tunnel and make a subterraqueous crossing of Boston Harbor in three minutes, you will be passing beneath one of Boston's earliest lanes of travel. In 1631 the first ferry in the country plied between Charlestown and Boston. On May Day, 1833, the first regular ferry service to East Boston was begun. The craft with capacity for twenty-five passengers was propelled by *hand-operated wheels*. The first steam ferry boat, the "Tom Thumb," was placed in East Boston service during the fall of the same year.

Boston's new traffic tunnel is a notable engineering feat. The work was completed without the loss of a single life in a little over three year's time. Twenty-eight thousand cars have passed through this $19,000,000 tube within a single day. During rush hours the entire air supply is changed every minute and a half.

★ ★ ★

This bank in its century and a half of service has witnessed great changes in Boston. Its ability to keep pace with the changing needs of its customers is the best proof of its fitness to serve you today.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

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New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Auto Officials Draft Plan For Uniform Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 — An interstate program designed to bring greater safety to the motoring public was drafted here when officials from 34 state motor vehicle departments met to see how they could help reduce the nation's annual motor casualty list of 36,000.

More uniformity in regulation, they agreed, was the great need. They went on record as favoring uniform drivers' license laws, with examination, for all states; for closer approximation to the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code as drafted by the United States Department of Commerce; for systematic reporting of accidents in all states to determine causes; and for a general program of safety education.

Motor vehicle regulation is one of the many fields where the Federal Government cannot compel the states to adopt uniform laws, but where state co-operation may bring it about voluntarily.

A Step Toward Achievement

Formation of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators two years ago was a step toward agreement. The association, itself a wholly voluntary organization, although composed of officials, has been at work during this period to formulate state policies which all its members could support wholeheartedly, and would push in their own commonwealths.

Committees which had been studying the chief subjects for agreement, such as licensing laws and accident prevention, brought in detailed reports at this year's meeting, which ended Oct. 11. The convention then adopted the recommendation in the form of resolutions.

A committee of the association charged with "accident research" brought in a recommendation for uniform reporting of accidents to state authorities. Only about one third of the states now require reports to their departments, the committee noted.

Details Are Important

Yet to prevent accidents by removing road hazards, prohibiting unfit drivers from using the roads and other means it is believed important for state departments to know the circumstances under which accidents have occurred in the past. The association therefore indorsed the committee's appeal for systematic reporting in all the states.

This appeal had a bearing on the problem of liquor on the highways. More careful reporting, the committee said, calls for a more thorough investigation of the condition of the driver in the mishap, with particular attention to the "had been drinking" driver, to the one with physical defects and to the one who has driven when excessively fatigued.

On Pedestrian Responsibility

This study calls also for a more careful investigation of the condition of pedestrians struck by automobiles or trucks, and for an investigation into the mechanical condition of the vehicle involved in the mishap.

A program of prevention was outlined. In the field of education the committee urged particularly courses in the high school for young people who are on the point of becoming drivers. For adults, safety education through newspapers, billboards, radio and motion picture was advised.

Other Steps Proposed

Other pointers for prevention were given the state officials as follows:

Enlist city authorities, particularly police departments, in a co-operative effort to enforce state vehicle laws.

See if some effective means can be found to mobilize county officials in a drive to check increasing rural casualties.

Encourage the formation of state safety councils with the motor vehicle department as a leader.

Offer state co-operation to the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation and to federal agencies working for highway safety, and also to private agencies.

Fuller Road Patrol Urged

The committee went into the subject of highway patrolling. Most state patrols are now inadequate, it declared. Patrols should be increased to a point where officers can control speed of drivers at dangerous locations, can direct traffic during an emergency, can take part in safety education work, and can even offer non-enforcement service to highway users.

To do this, said the committee, they should be free from call for general police duty except in extreme emergencies. Bringing about highway safety is a big enough job for any staff, it held.

On almost all major issues the states administrators were in agreement. The only committee which could not reach a unanimous decision on policy was that concerned with reciprocity in such matters as drivers' licenses, license plates and truck regulation. More research on this question was ordered by the convention.

To Co-operate With U. S.

Co-operation with federal agencies working for highway safety was pledged by the motor vehicle administrations after they heard an appeal from Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, who has a new role to play in the safety movement as a result of certain provisions of the recently enacted Motor Carrier Act.

L. E. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected president. Other new officers are John Q. Rhodes of Virginia, vice-president, and William A. Van Duzer of the District of Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

Coconuts to Grace Harbor at Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

SHIPS entering this harbor will float between an avenue of coconut trees, and streets and roads throughout the island will be lined with coconut trees if a program launched this fall is carried to completion.

Children are bringing coconuts to school, citizens are leaving them with the city parks department and relief workers are gathering them. In all, some 50,000 nuts will be set out for sprouting, later to be transplanted along the highways and harbor entrance.

Variety will be introduced by means of 80,000 hibiscus and bougainvillea bushes, planting of which has been started.

Europe Builds Unit For Modern Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Not a Yankee notion this time but a gadget imported from Europe is making new extensions in the use of lumber for structural purposes and advancing the use of prefabricated buildings. The gadget is a metal timber connector used supplentary to bolts and nails.

It was the use of these connectors, local lumbermen state, that made responsible some 7000 large housing units built in connection with the enlarged CCC camp program. Most of these units are of prefabricated type, which can be demounted, stored and used for some other emergency.

Metal connectors are rings fitted into the wood in separate slots or grooves around the bolt hole at the joints connecting the individual pieces. The ring bears against a larger area of wood than a bolt, although a bolt is still used to tie the assembly together and thus add strength to the connections.

Tennis Courts Garner Foreign Coin Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Either local public court tennis players have become globe trotters or else the city's courts are attracting natives of many lands, judging from the collection of foreign coins found in meter boxes which control the night floodlights of the municipal tennis centers.

It takes a quarter dropped in one of the boxes to turn on the court lights for half an hour but the foreign coins cannot produce this effect. Their possessors, nevertheless, keep on trying, according to the receipts.

Twenty-four varieties of international coinage were included in one week's collection. The coins included English shillings, Chinese coppers, Spanish pesetas, Prussian thalers, Swedish ores, Swiss francs, centimes from France, quarter-Balboas from Panama, sols from Perus, and miscellaneous money from Kwang Tung, Italy, and the Dutch East Indies.

Tacoma Girl Just Puckers Her Lips And Whistles Way Through College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Some students work their way through college by caring for furnaces; others by mowing lawns; and still others by mowing summers in Dad's hayfield. But Miss Lucia Carruthers of this city will pay her expenses at the University of Washington by teaching how to whistle.

She is an expert whistler. From her lips come mellow, full tones comparable to those of the finest canary. None of the raspy, throaty sounds that the average person makes when he puckers up his lips and starts to blow.

Now, after years of study and practice, Miss Carruthers will give whistling lessons while attending the University of Washington, where she is a sophomore. When the university opened its doors this autumn, she already had eight pupils, with many others making interested inquiries.

Before she could walk or talk Miss Carruthers began to whistle. As she grew she kept on whistling. It became her hobby. She was asked to perform at many places.

In high school she whistled in the girls' glee club and in the student operas. At Washington State College last year she was a popular entertainer on college radio programs.

She can warble the scale from B flat below middle C up to B flat above high C and hit these notes clearly and firmly on any song. She doesn't twist her face out of shape either—just a slight puckering of her lips and she's ready to go.

Syracuse's Dream Of Years Comes True

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—A New York Central train carrying 500 special passengers Oct. 16 inaugurated Syracuse's six-mile West Shore "Elevated," built at a cost of $17,000,000 as first step in a program to remove rail traffic forever from the city's principal thoroughfares.

The "dream come true"—the city had hoped and waited for the accomplishment for 30 years—was signalized by the tooting of locomotive whistles and the blare of automobile horns.

Not until next June, however, will the Elevated be in regular use. Chief among the passengers were two former mayors who had worked to get the Elevation, and the present one, Roland B. Marvin, in whose term the construction began.

Scottish Villagers Stage Revolt Against Sounding of 6 a. m. Curfew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEDBURGH, Scot.—Curfew bells, tolled as a sign of bedtime, were first enforced in Britain by William the Conqueror—now Jedburgh citizens are revolting against theirs.

It is not that when the evening bell rings the citizens must stay indoors, for it is a custom and not law that is responsible for still ringing the bells in this Scottish town.

The trouble is that Jedburgh not merely has a customary evening curfew but a customary morning curfew as well.

The idea of this morning ball was probably to get the citizens out of bed. It still does.

In that fact lie the seeds of revolt. The bell rings at six on weekdays and at eight on Sundays. Jedburghers do not want to get out of bed at six. At least a great many of them want to stay in bed a bit longer. But the bell wakes them up. So a strong petition has been sent to the Town Council.

Quebec Power Earnings

Quebec Power Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, gross revenue of $2,122,219 compared with $2,848,177 for the corresponding period last year. Surplus, after operating expenses and fixed charges but before depreciation and income tax, amounted to $640,862 compared with $760,521 for the first nine months of 1934.

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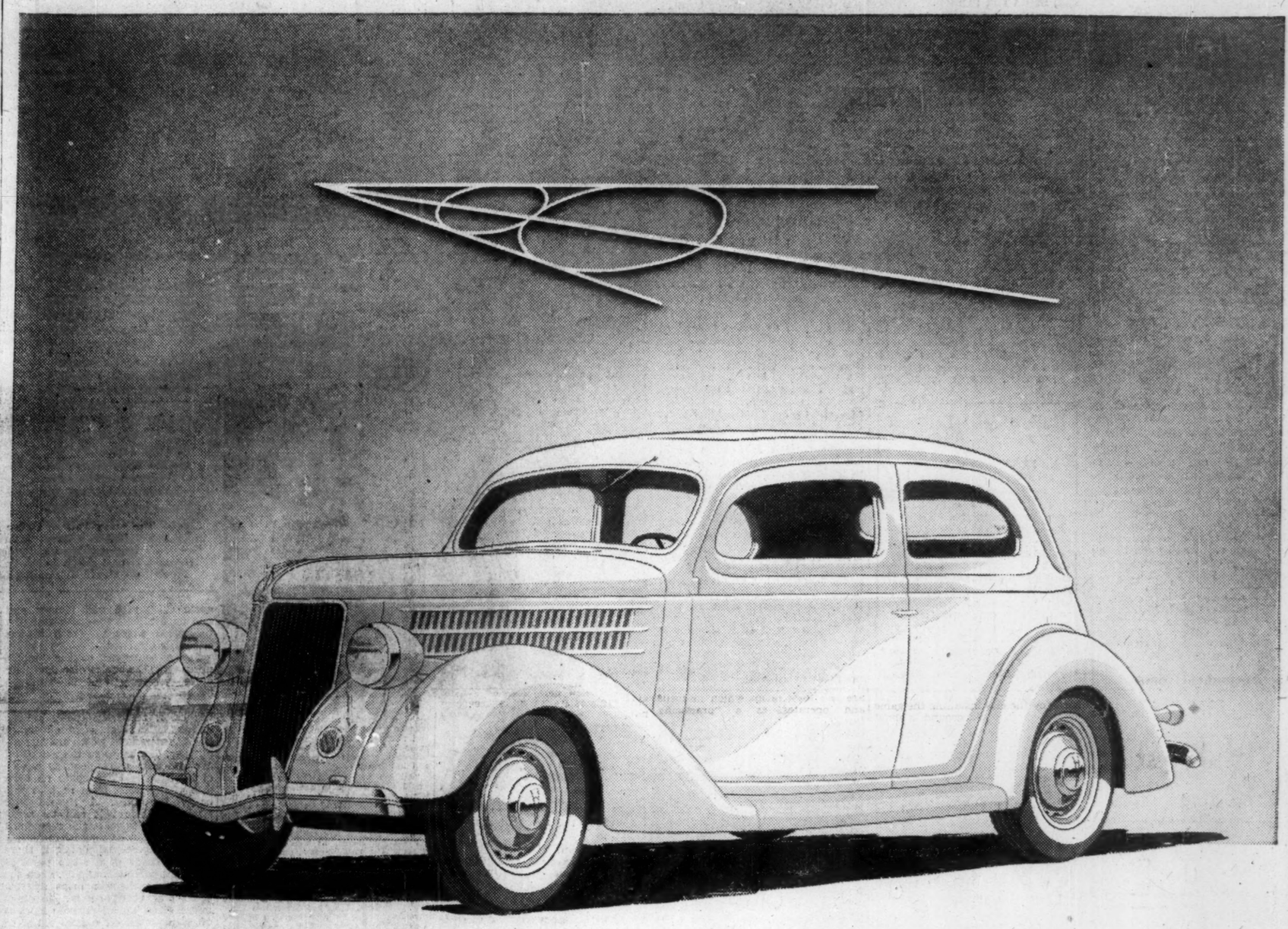
INTRODUCED TOMORROW



THE NEW FORD V·8 FOR 1936

Why do we say The *New* Ford V-8 for 1936?

What is *new* about it?

Of course, the newest engine in the low-price car field is still the V-8 engine. Since Ford made it available to all car users (keeping it as economical as cars with fewer cylinders) the Ford V-8 has been the newest engine on the market, and remains the newest for 1936.

You may buy a car on minor "talking points"—some specially advertised feature "with the car thrown in"—but, after all, it is the engine you buy when you buy a car. Hence we put the engine first.

Other new points about the car make a long list.

Its lines are much more beautiful. The hood is longer and sweeps forward over the distinctive new radiator grille, giving the car a length and grace that are instantly impressive. The fenders are larger, with a wide flare. Horns are concealed in circular grilles beneath the headlamps. New steel wheels.

Ford upholstery—always of sterling quality and excellent taste—is rich and enduring. The appointments of the car have a new touch of refinement. There is no question about the increased beauty of the Ford V-8 for 1936.

In more practical matters, many improvements have been made—Steering is made easier by a new steering gear ratio. The cooling system circulates 5½ gallons of water through a new, larger radiator. Natural thermo-syphon action is assisted by two centrifugal water pumps. New louvres permit a rapid air-flow around the engine.

Easier, quieter shifting of Ford gears—The gear shift lever now travels a shorter distance.

The two qualities you want in brakes—Brakes that stop the car with ease and certainty. Ford Super-Safety Brakes of the long-tested, foolproof, mechanical design.

Safety—as always—in the electrically welded genuine steel body. Safety Glass all around at no extra cost. Hundreds have written grateful letters because this glass has protected the safety of their families.

A car you can drive without strain all day, if you like, in city or country. Steady, holds the road, responds to the driver's touch like a well-trained horse. You don't have to "push" or "fight" the Ford V-8—driver and car easily get on terms of good understanding with each other.

An engine has much to do with the roominess of a car. Very much indeed. A long engine uses up car space. The compact V-8 engine permits much of the ordinary engine space to be used by passengers.

It really is a great car in every way, this 1936 Ford V-8—the finest, safest, most dependable Ford car ever built. On display tomorrow by Ford dealers.

LOW FORD V·8 PRICES

Thirteen Body Types—Coupe (5 windows), $510. Tudor Sedan, $520. Fordor Sedan, $580. De Luxe Types—Roadster (with rumble seat), $560. Coupe (3 windows), $570. Coupe (5 windows), $555. Phaeton, $590. Tudor Sedan, $565. Cabriolet (with rumble seat), $625. Fordor Sedan, $625. Tudor Touring Sedan (with built-in trunk), $590. Fordor Touring Sedan (with built-in trunk), $650. Convertible Sedan, $760.

F. O. B. Detroit. Standard accessory group, including bumpers and spare tire, extra. All Ford V-8 body types have Safety Glass throughout at no additional cost. Convenient, economical terms through the Universal Credit Company.

ON DISPLAY TOMORROW AT SHOWROOMS OF FORD DEALERS

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

The New Coats Unusually Rich in Style and Fabric

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Outdoor Wear for Early Winter

Comfortable Fur-Trimmed Wool Coats, Gay, Original

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE story of coats for the snappy temperatures of autumn is interestingly plotted and full of color. Sports models are gayer, it seems, than ever before. About half of them are made of patterned tweeds and the others of fleece, Irish friezes, wool hopsacking weaves; Scotch monotone woolens in off-shades of high tones, camel's hair, and hairy wools—which represent one of the very newest trends—in plaids, checks, herringbones, crossbars, and solid surfaces. In the country they tone with autumn woods and in town remind one that where pavements are not, rich colors flame up out of the ground. Black and navy coats, too, are worn, as foils for bright frocks.

Leather and suede coats are high fashion on the west coast and are beginning to be felt as a trend in the east, where they are obtainable in smart shops, although they have not been conspicuously promoted.

The eyes of most youngsters are fixed at this moment on the Big Games. These set a standard for gaiety, warmth and a casual silhouette. The swagger lends itself admirably to the picture, and it is, of course, warmest when it is as long as the frock. Three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths are also approved, however, and knee-length is the newest idea. A clever swagger model by Helen Cookman has a deep patch pocket set obliquely in the very front, which will act not only as a receptacle but also as a muff. Raglan sleeves prevail and are usually seamed down the shoulder from the collar line to the wrist, which most frequently is bell-shaped.

The Belted Coat

The belted coat is equally favored and retains the essential nonchalance by the character of its material, its color, and the details. The belt assumes importance and is bright, trickily designed, and wide. The sleeves are usually mantailored, but some models full them into the armholes and expand them in the lower half. The corsage portion is often softly draped either by means of the cut itself or by pleats.

A particularly attractive semi-molded model, shown by the Hampton Coat Co., is cut like a cassock, and buttoned all the way down the front from neck to hem, under a fly. To accompany it a dress is offered which has that identical silhouette and closing. It wears a small martin collar, which turns over the collarless neck of the coat.

Many sports coats are interlined with wool, and some of them have extra linings that slip in and out along zipper fastenings. When the coat is part of a three-piece ensemble, the lining—or "back" as it is called this season—is likely to match the skirt and jacket underneath, or the gayer of them, if they are contrasted.

Bulky collars, preferably of fur, are comforting to the ears and kindly to the color tones of the nose on a brisk day in the bleachers. Such collars, whether of self-material or pelts, are usually adjustable and, if desired, will subside into flat planes on the shoulders. When standing they ripple around the face in becoming lines.

Lynx is one of the favorite furs, as are cross fox, polar wolf, timber wolf, nutria and raccoon.

Formal Cloth Coats

Gray is the high fashion color for dressy coats, although in popularity blacks lead, claiming 75 per cent of the sales. Rust, copper, bright blue, slate-blue, mauve, and green in solid tones, also make occasional appearances. Green shoes and green stockings are worn with green coats by women who enthusiastically embrace novelties. Lord and Taylor has dyed some fabrics to tone with beaver, and a beautiful brown these fabrics are, with deep undertones of brightness.

The chief interest of the materials is in their texture. Haired surfaces, and those that are pebbly, nubbed, thinly waffled, diapered and basket-woven compose the picture.

Most of the formal coats are molded, cut with flared skirts and sometimes with slightly bloused backs, and are belted. Often the belts develop into a shield—or plastron—shaped front. A belt this season must be conspicuous by reason of some oddity. Russek is showing gold-kid skin belts on dark coats. Little shoulder capes and longer ones that are slashed to give freedom to the arms, or left open down the front like an inverted V, are popular, and sleeves are large.

This brings us to the subject of furs, that are used lavishly. Black and gray Persian lamb dominate; Russian caracul is seen; silver fox, too beautiful ever to be neglected, makes many a garment sumptuous. Leopard is liked for small collars and cuffs and "touches." Beaver looks like sunshine on a tree trunk.

Sometimes the entire front of the corsage portion is Persian lamb; broad panels of it extend from neck to hem; high, spacious collars, intricately shaped, frame the face. Sleeves are part of the scheme and are heavy with bandings of fur that extend to them from the shoulder or creep up from some portion of the corsage. They are sometimes fashioned entirely of fur. The line of the tuxedo jacket frequently is delineated with fur, and when there is a cape it is always trimmed with the pelt that adorns the coat.

No wonder manufacturers and merchants say it is a grand season for coats. Whether or not one's former garment is worn out, one is tempted by the dramatic plotting of the 1935-36 models to buy one or two new ones.

Upper Left: Courtesy of Lawrence Fashion Bureau

There Are Touchdowns and Touchdowns, and the Girl at Upper Left Will Score Hers, Wearing a Hand-Stitched and Laced Suede Suit—Skirt and Coat—With Laced Leather Buttons, and a Cap That Looks Like Half a Football. Her Purse, Too, Yearns for the Gridiron. These Are Hollywood Fashions, Illustrating Trends. Similar Garments Can Be Found in Many Stores Throughout the United States. Above Is a Sports Suit of Imported Wool in a New Grayed Shade of Brown. The Knee Length of the Full-Back Swagger Coat Is New. Coat and Skirt Match and the Coat's Lining Matches the Striped Wool of the Blouse. The Long Tuxedo Collar Is of Blue Timber Wolf. B. Altman & Co. Below, a Black Afternoon Coat of an Imported Wool Fabric by Brizette, With Cartridge Pleating on the Shoulder and Trimmed With Persian Lamb in Such a Manner That the Collar Flows Into Sleeve Trimming, Giving Cape Effect. By Altman

Embroidery Lessons

A Note From the Editor

A SERIES of eight Lessons in Simple Embroidery, with illustrations and diagrams showing stitches and designs, will run weekly on the Women's Page, beginning next Wednesday, Oct. 23. The object of these articles is to show not only how to do embroidery stitches, but how to work out simple designs. The lessons are simple enough for the beginner, with more complicated designs in the later articles. In presenting them at this season it is felt that they may be especially useful in making attractive and individual holiday gifts.

That Packet of Bright Scraps

To the Quilt Maker It Means a Colorful Pattern Interpreted

Quilts and Quilt-Making — Third of 12 articles running on Fridays

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PACKETS of bright-colored silk scraps, purchased in job lots from dress manufacturers, are being offered by the city needlework shops to women seeking the latest thing in domestic diversion. Patterns for pillows and quilts—Log Cabin, Lone Star, Job's Troubles, and so forth—accompany the fragments, and nimble fingers piece the historic designs together to the tune of grand opera or dance orchestra or whatever other radio music is available.

Bundles of scraps may not be the "latest" thing in the Blue Ridge Mountains, but they are still among the most popular of commodities, and many a woman will tramp from "holler" to "holler" covering several miles to spend her meager savings at a sale of secondhand clothes, where odds and ends of material can be obtained, for her next "Borrow and Lend."

And speaking of that old pattern recalls the entertaining story of "Josiah Allen's Wife." It was Samantha, you will remember, who, in her discussion of Miss Bobbet's attitude toward a trip to the World's Fair, related that the latter "spoke up, and said, 'She laid out to go to the World's Fair—she wouldn't miss it for anything; it wuz the opportunity of a lifetime for education and pleasure; but she wuz a-goin' to finish that borrow-and-lend bedquilt of hern before she started a step. . . .' And I sez. . . . 'Seems to me I had ruther go to the World's Fair fresh and strong, and ready to learn and enjoy, even if I let my borrow-and-lend bedquilt go till another year. For,' sez I, 'bedquilts will be protracted fur beyond the time of seein' the World's Fair—and I believe in livin' up to my privileges.'"

In the Southern Mountains

Under its other name, the "Sawtooth," this attractive piecing design, along with other favorites, the "Tumbling Star," the War Between the States product called the "Wild Goose," the "Ocean Wave," the "Swallow," and its cousin the "Anvil," the "Evergreen Tree," and the Colonial child's patchwork exercise, the "Nine Patch," still affords occupation for the southern mountain girl, seated of a winter evening before the blazing log fire of her parents' cabin, while a youth with a fiddle plays for her "Cotton-eyed Joe." If she has "tuk-a-notion" to make a "Hickory Leaf" coverlid she probably is unaware of its historical name. "Order No. 11." This pattern, the story goes, was preserved in memory for years before it was again produced, by Fannie Kreeger Haller, who, as a child of 10, watched marauders, when "Order No. 11" was the issue, snatch a choice new quilt of this kind from her mother's bed.

Hundreds of patchwork designs have similarly interesting pedigree. The "Lone Star," sometimes called the "Texas Star," suggests stirring political and historical incidents. Consisting of nearly a thousand small diamond-shaped pieces, in a rainbow assortment of colors, it is one of the most ambitious of projects on which the quiltmaker can embark.

In the log cabins of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, well-padded quilts are necessary to "sleep warm." The Allanstand Cottage Industries, which grew out of neighborliness and the desire of Frances L. Goodrich to relieve the monotony of mountain life for the women who lived near her in western Carolina, have opened the way for quilting, among other handicrafts, to bring a certain economic independence to homes throughout the southern mountain states.

Colorful Story

One of the most romantic and colorful stories ever told of resourcefulness in using scraps is that of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop's enterprise—begun by selling a trunkful of cast-off clothes—which laid the foundation of that great educational institution for mountain children, Crossnore School. A letter which I have received from Dr. Sloop gives a vivid picture of quiltmaking as it is known to the women and girls of the Blue Ridge:

"One could go quickly, buy a pretty cover and tack a comfort. But even America has some thrifty souls left that know that the day must come when the bedding must be cleaned, and many of us can neither reach nor afford the dry-cleanser, and we know the tragedy of trying to wash a pretty fluff comfort which comes out a series of hard knots. That has been a big factor in making us keep on quilting. The piecing may be tedious and sometimes difficult, but the joy of the quilting is a constant incentive to finish.

"In an isolated section like Crossnore it is hard to get material for a pretty quilt, especially in colors that will not fade. Some dye their own pieces. They are pretty and soft colors, but they must all be solid colors, and even the quilt that won the thousand dollar prize at the World's Fair had to have some old calico prints in it. That is one reason why the sale of second-hand clothing has been such a popular institution. Our city friends would send the beautiful scraps, and many a mountain woman has gone home from a sale with a package of bright, fast-color scraps that made her feet light and her heart happy.

"All the way across the mountain she would keep trying to decide which patterns she would choose. Woody in her cove had made a Wild Goose Chase lately. Somehow she had always liked the Fox Chase better. And of course every woman ought to have a Log Cabin with all the corners just right, as well as a Flower Basket. The pretty scraps under her arm would make wonderful flowers. But it seemed like appliqué wasn't real quilting. It was sorter gettin' out o' work. Most folks was making the Lone Star but it never was half as purty as Gran'ma's Tumbling Star. Ole Miss Green had made a mighty fine quilt with the Odd Fellow. Then a flush came over her cheeks, like the last bit of color in her beautiful mountains at sunset, as she thought, 'I'll just make mine the Young Man's Fancy. He'll look well on the bed in the front room and folks can see it easy when they come in the door.'"

Aunt Pop

Dr. Sloop tells of "Aunt Pop," who has made 82 quilts, of which she sent 40 to the Crossnore quilt exhibit last summer. Velvet hats she bought at the secondhand sale 20 years ago provided "Aunt Pop" with scraps which have made her the envy of the mountainside. She was to have submitted all her 82 quilts, but said she "got tired gettin' 'em out."

The Pi Beta Phi Fraternity Settlement School at Gatlinburg reports that one of its expert quilters raises cotton for her quilt filling in her own yard, for she claims it is easier to quilt through her home-grown cotton. She makes her own quilting design, often using the feather or shell motif, and requires only a pencil, a piece of paper and some string for putting it on the quilt top.

By Gabor Eder

Sports Coat of Wool Fleece, Designed on Swagger Lines With Large Sleeves, Seamed From the Shoulders, Diagonal Pockets, a Leather Strap Around the High Collar and Leather Buttons. Made in Plum, Brown, Green, or Natural. From the Tailored Woman.

Remodeling the One-Piece Frock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OUTGROWN one-piece dress, needing both lengthening and general enlargement, is often somewhat of a puzzle to the home dressmaker who has this type of remodeling to do. The preliminary planning is much easier, of course, if there are pieces of the dress fabric available or appropriate materials to use in combination. But when these helps to remodeling are not at hand, ingenuity and imagination, together with a study of the details of ready-to-wear garments, are invaluable aids to the success of this work. The continued use of two fabrics, each with a different surface, is a practical detail that is often a great help to the home dressmaker, especially in the attempt to match materials, both as to color and weave. If she abandons the idea of matching the weave of the original fabric, the question of an exact shade often decides itself. A different surface carries with it some change in tone and what would not be considered a good match, were the surfaces of the two pieces of goods identical, quite frequently proves acceptable as a surface contrast.

In this class are the rough, nubby materials, woven stripes, simulated tucks and coarsely woven novelties, all of which are appropriate to combine with smooth-surfaced fabrics or with goods such as serge, tweed and the like of which school clothes are so often made. For dressier frocks, the lustrous side of satin-back crepe is an important item of contrast surface; also corduroy and velveteen, either plain or in colorful plaids and stripes—many of them inexpensive and worth consideration by the thrifty buyer.

The easiest way of remodeling a one-piece dress is usually found to be separating it into two distinct units, preferably so that when worn together they will still give the effect of a one-piece dress, though the two parts can be interchanged with other skirts and blouses in the wearer's wardrobe. Unless there is to be a great change in length as well as waist measure, the division of the one-piece dress may be at a high waistline, the seamstress hoping that dropping the skirt lower on the hips will give sufficient length. If this makes the waistband of the skirt too tight, a stitched tab on each side of the front can be arranged to conceal a necessary slash at the top of the skirt, giving extra space at the waist. These tabs are seen on many of the semi-tailored models, extending down on the skirt for several inches and turned up to form a pocket. Such a tabbed pocket at each side of a skirt, at the front, is a novel trimming detail and can be made to do good service in the work of remodeling. A pair of these twin pockets may also appear on the blouse, as four pockets to a one- or two-piece dress is quite the proper thing this season!

The skirt, so detached from its original top, and thus enlarged and lengthened can be used as a separate skirt with odd blouses and still be available for wear with the remodeled waist to which it was originally attached.

For a schoolgirl of the "junior miss" type, the bodice of a one-piece dress can be attractively enlarged by an applied center plait set with three large bone buttons of contrasting color, matching the gay little handkerchief tucked into one of the blouse pockets, which are turned-up tabs, like those on the skirt and are similarly convenient as a way of introducing extra space on each side of the waist from neck to just below the bust. A shaped and stitched fabric belt can be sufficiently wide to meet the remodeled skirt, to which it should be invisibly buttoned at several places, if there is any danger of the two parts of the dress parting company when the wearer is using her arms actively at the blackboard or in out-of-school hours. Such an all-purpose skirt is often mounted on a bodice top or held in place by shoulder straps, but as many mothers have discovered, this type of skirt is likely to be considered "too childish" by girls of the "junior" age, despite its many advantages.

Bolero Style

A comparatively simple bit of remodeling of a one-piece dress has the waist detached and its front slashed and allowed to hang loose in bolero style, thus giving enlargement both from neck to waist and across the chest. If no alteration is needed at the back, the original shape may be retained and finished under a broad waistband which will meet the top of the dropped skirt. The space under the bolero fronts can be prettily filled in with pieces left from some becoming summer blouse, with turned-back cuffs and small collar of the same. Such a front can be made detachable, without much extra trouble, by snapping each side to the original seams of the bodice at shoulders and under the arms.

If a sufficiently wide belt cannot be found at one of the dime stores, and the price is prohibitive elsewhere, it is a good idea to purchase two narrow belts to use with an inset strip of fabric between. The leather can be sewed through at intervals or kept in place with narrow strips of the fabric at center back and under the arms. The separate belts should be sewed firmly in place at each side of the closing. Silk belting can be used in a similar way, with fabric strip inset to furnish the required width belt.

Another Way

Another interesting way of remodeling a one-piece dress is by means of a deep, shaped girdle of contrasting color, either stitched several times or its edges finished with braid, which is just now so much in evidence. Accents of the contrasting color at the shoulders can be made to give extra space from neck to sleeve top—and beyond. Such a model goes on over the head, is fastened with four or five buttons at back of the neck, the front slashed and the V-shaped opening filled in with a triangular kerchief, knotted at the back. A turnover collar, split at the back, and with bow in front is also suitable, with matching cuffs.

The nonchalance with which couturiers handle fur and the new part which it consequently plays in costume, is further evidenced this year by the fact that it is sometimes embroidered. Embroidered fur sleeves and fur toques were featured in some Paris collections.

Fashion Nuggets

Special from Monitor Bureau

Evening dress calls for hair ornaments; not only feathers, ribbons, and jewels, but little net, lace, and beaded caps of Renaissance flavor. Coarse hair nets are worn in the daytime under hats, according to some fashion announcements. Although it is at the moment an extreme style, which will not be adopted at once by women generally, it has much good sense to recommend it. The net controls wayward locks and yet by the audacity of its vigorous mesh lays claim to being itself a decoration, not merely a contribution to neatness.

* * *

Among the salient style points of the season are shorter, fuller skirts, including the skirt portion of coats; drapery and shirring on frocks; full sleeves, some with slashes and embroidery; and an enormous amount of Persian lamb.

* * *

White piqué, which played such a part last summer in dainty lingerie touches at throat and wrist, has now yielded its role to ermine, which is fashioned into collars, cuffs, gilets, jabots and plastrons. H. J. K.

The Chore Board

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MENTION has been made in this column of the many uses for a blackboard hung in the kitchen but, until recently, no name has been given to this board. Now some women in North Dakota have christened it the "chore board."

"Chore" is such a nice, old-fashioned word that it seems especially suitable for an article in a home kitchen. I was interested to look in my Thesaurus for synonyms for the word and found there "chore boy"—messenger, envoy, emissary, ambassador, and many others. How nice it would be to write a boy's name on a chore board and ask him to be a messenger, or an emissary, or an ambassador, on some errand.

To some of us the word chore brings memories of filling the wood-box, or keeping the living-room table in order—that used to be one of my chores and I remember reading many stories in the Youth's Companion or Saint Nicholas when I was ostensibly doing my chores.

* * *

The chore board, we are told, may be, if one does not have a blackboard, a large sheet of paper placed where all the family can easily see it, and so ruled that on it may be plainly shown the various tasks for which each member of the family is to be responsible that day.

One story is told of Mary, who is taking cooking at school, and of how thrilled she was one afternoon, upon looking at the chore board, to find opposite her name, "Make corn bread for supper." She said it was much more fun to find that written on the board than to have had her mother ask her if she would like to do it. It seemed to imply that of course she could do it, and so she did.

Some of the comments made by women who have used a chore board show what they think of its value. One woman says that the whole household machinery runs more smoothly because there are no forgotten tasks.

Another woman says that several women who are members of the local woman's club, and have schoolgirls helping in their homes, find the device convenient for listing chores to be done when they are at a club meeting, or are entertaining.

* * *

One woman, who is accustomed to do some chores outside the house, writes on the board the chores that she has done before she goes out for the day. She also writes on it where the men may find their luncheon if she is not going to be at home at the noon hour. Another woman gives the best result she has obtained from using the chore board in these words: "It makes every member of the family feel that he is a part, and an important part, of the home."

The Journal of Home Economics says that the chore board was devised to promote family co-operation in household tasks. It is evidently doing just that.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

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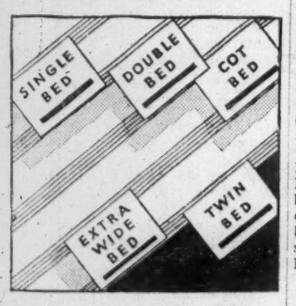

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The Land of Lost Causes

THERE was no boundary to tell that I was entering Wales, no change in the appearance of the people or their customs or their English tongue; but beside the road was a great castle in ruins, the home of some marcher lord of Norman days when a Welshman could be shot at sight on English soil. Sheep cropped under the gray wall, which was patched with frail spleenwort; and in the green remnant of the moat, now the village pond, a family of swans and dusky cygnets plunged and recoiled their long serpentine necks. Bees hummed, and far away a mower rattled sleepily in a field. The frontier was forgotten now; the conquest of Wales was over.

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IN THE DAWN when I came into Caerleon, the camp of the legion, workmen were bicycling toward Newport, their heads bent against the gray rain that beat up from the sea. The camp itself was not a large one, but typically Roman, a surrounding bank, gatehouses, ovens, and some barracks which were being excavated. Unless the majority of the men lived in married quarters in the town, the legion must have been much under strength to have been housed for long in this narrow square. Near by was the amphitheater for the amusement of the soldiers, a sunken circle a hundred feet across, surrounded by eight-foot walls above which a sloping bank gave seating for the spectators, a few hundred at most. Here and there were additions and alterations in Roman bricks, and on the stones of the walls were often scratched the numbers and initials of the military units that had quarried them. There is something strangely modern about such Roman work, built by men with ideas much like our own and scribbled in their letters which we still use. The Celts before, the Saxons after, although in race nearer to us, are far more remote than these cosmopolitan soldiers gathered to watch the games and the wild-beast shows in their exile at Isca Silurum, the gate of Wales. The gray mist swept across the arena, and the rain gathered in little puddles in the ditches beneath the walls.

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ALREADY IN ROMAN days Wales existed, the last great block of South Britain in which the sea-borne Gaelic culture and language survived; and Tacitus's descriptions of the dark Welsh, probably of Spanish descent, are true in the south after two thousand years. Here there are a few fair people, the result of Celtic and English invasions; but the great majority are of Mediterranean types, gray-eyed Irish with wiry black hair, broad-cheeked Basques, slim dark Spaniards, and men with narrow aquiline faces that originated in the Levant, descendants of the sailors who have trafficked from the old lands to Wales for four thousand years. Wales, the last great home of the Brythonic language, is not British; rather, like the Basque country, it is a state of mind, a home of lost causes, preserving steadfastly dying tongues and dying customs.

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THE LONG HILL of Cader Ingli rises bleak above the rich warm valley of Nevern, in Pembrokeshire. Among low fields, their hedgerows heavy with trees, is the little village which is served by a small church in the decorated style, one of those beautiful parish churches in which South Wales is so rich. Beside the doorway is an unhewn stone with an inscription in Ogam, a thousand years older than the old church, and near it is an Irish cross, its tall shaft a basketwork of intersecting lines, its head the cross within a disc which in pagan Ireland had been the symbol of the sun. In the sixth century here stood the church of St. Brynach, a priest in the service of the invading Irish king, Brychein, who gave his name to Breconshire. There, on Cader Ingli, St. Brynach was accustomed to pray, and where the church now stands he was visited by St. David as he passed among his missions. The Irish star was in the ascendant then, the Roman fallen, and from all sides the barbarians were pouring into Britain. But the Welsh did not welcome their Irish kinsmen. The British language had spread with Roman rule into the heart of Wales, and now the Welsh embraced it as a lost cause, and turned against the Irish as strangers. Legend has it that St. Brynach's little church was burned down and that he, as an Irishman, was driven away. The Gaels disappeared from Welsh history, though something of their literature and culture, which the Romans had not quite destroyed, lingered on for many centuries.

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THE ROMANS HAD ruled by depriving nations of their leaders, and the Roman withdrawal left chaos behind. Near Mold, in Flintshire, is a green pasture overlooking a small valley, now cut up by hedges and farm lanes; and in the pasture a monument records that here Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, led the Britons to meet invading Saxons and routed them by shouts of "Allelujah!" A more famous resistance was that of the Romanized Briton Artorius, who held his court, it is believed, in the amphitheater at Caerleon which was called the Round Table. But the ideals of the time were dark and confused, and soon Arthur's revival degenerated into a scramble for power in which the British kinglets allied themselves indifferently with the pagans and with each other in the hope of profit. Out of this scrimmage the highest ideal of unity, the Saxon kingship, emerged triumphant, and Wales was left an island of little British kingdoms, survivals of the past.

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ONE FAIR EVENING I was pushing up a long hill toward Llangollen, and a tall man with orange hair and narrow, long-chinned face, whom I remembered to have passed miles before among the dingy coalpits of Wrexham, dropped off his bicycle beside me to pass the time of day. His voice lacked the true Welsh lilt and held a deference that was strange to me after the mannerless independence of Lancashire. For miles we traveled together, swapping aimless reminiscences, and he told me of his life, bounded by a radius of fifteen miles, and of the things that he had dreamed of doing and had never begun. Below us the river sidled across its green valley, and above it the fells, partly planted with new forests, rose in rounded humps, enclosing strips of farm and small white houses. Then a steep treeless hill filled the valley before us and, crowning it, was the ruin of a rude stone castle.

"Dinas Bran!" I exclaimed. For there is nothing in Britain that can be confused with these hilltop castles of rough stone and Gothic arches, built in the troubled age after Arthur.

"That's Crow Castle," my friend corrected me, for he knew no Welsh, and the name of King Bran had never reached him. I felt vaguely disappointed, for this man was of the fair race who brought the Welsh language to Wales and who were now the first to forget it again.

♪ ♪ ♪

MOST OF THE Norman castles are now great shells of loopholed wall, looking down upon towns in which Welsh is the dominant language. Politics and education have alike been powerless against the Welsh tongue; but the changes of industrialism are having their effect, and many a North Welshman finds that he must speak English to be understood in the Welsh-speaking south. I was lunching under an overhanging bank that shielded me from the rain, when I was joined by one of those dark, fluent South Wales coal miners, and in his talk he summed up changing Wales for me.

"There are still old people in the hills who say 'Sacs!' when they see a stranger, but the young ones can all talk English, and their Welsh is half English. In the old days the educated people spoke English; but now the educated people say we must keep to the Welsh and not be English. We must have a Welsh Parliament, and a 'Buy Welsh Goods' campaign, and one day we shall have tariffs against England."

I looked over a country torn and ravaged to supply the world with coal, over a village which was a rural slum where unshorn sheep, moulting their winter wool, wandered forlornly scavenging between poor dirty houses, where strong men idled in groups hopelessly. "A pity," I said, "when the hope of peace lies in building greater, not smaller, nations."

"That is true," he agreed gloomily, "but nationality will die fighting."

Over the bleak moor, terraced gray with abandoned tips of slate and clay, the wind blew cheerlessly, heavy with rain, and the Welsh ponies cropping the coarse grass drifted before it, turning their backs to the storm. Yet somehow the gray present of Wales seemed to me to be only part of its past, a history of reluctant change; and I wondered how long it would be before English speech had vanished from England to be preserved here in Wales as a lost cause, a sacred tradition and a national heritage.

J. S. ERSKINE

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"Snippetting"

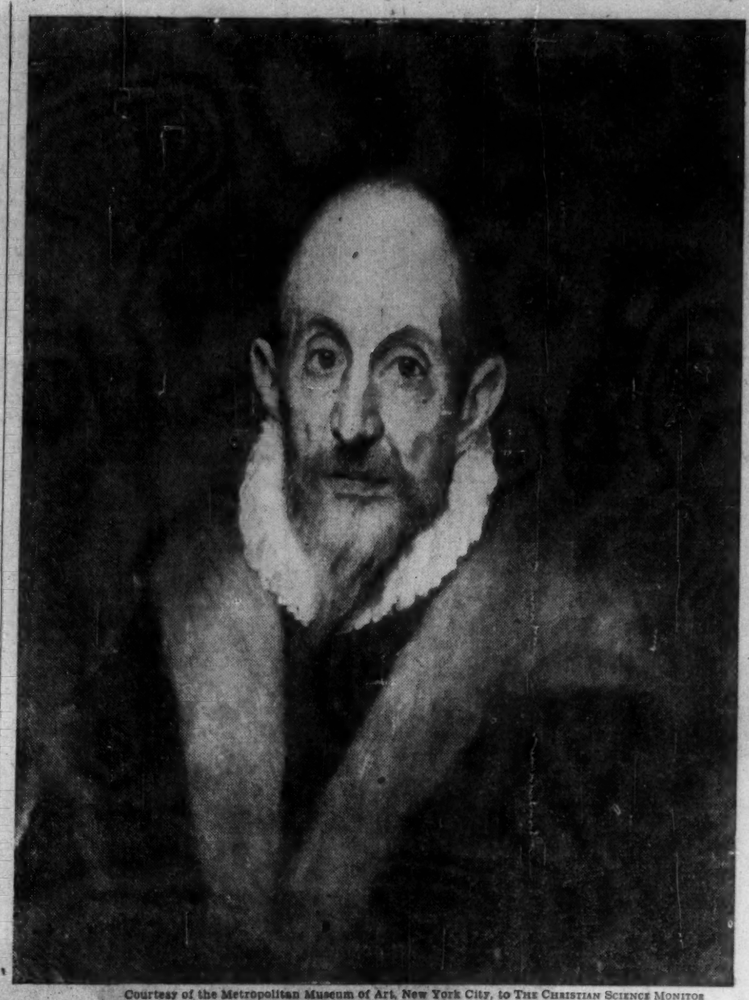
NO ONE seems to know who invented that name for the particular form of autumn gardening to which it has been given. It has a delicious aptitude.

To "snippet," you arm yourself with a flat basket, a pair of scissors and, if you prefer it, gloves. But, if you are a true "snippetter," you like to have the milky juices of the cut marigolds and nasturtiums trickling down your fingers, leaving with them a scent of autumn so sweet that it defies description.

Down into your basket go faded flower heads and seed pods, falling fast beneath your "snippetting" scissors. Tomorrow all the "marygolds" will open new golden eyes to the sun, and the nasturtiums will spread orange petticoats and go on smiling and dancing for another day. And all the tight little snapdragon buds, which were not bothering to open, will wake suddenly to the fact that the year is not really over yet, and that they have heaps of time in which to bloom before the frost comes. The dahlias are still holding up bright faces to the sun, but the asters need a little coaxing with your "snippetting" scissors before they will open their rose and purple blossoms once again.

By that time the sun will be creeping down behind the hilltops and your "snippetting" will be shrouded in shadows. On the cool breath of the autumnal evening, there will be the first touch of frost, and the scent of wood smoke from the little bonfire which is flickering and flaring in the dusk as it tosses the old, gold leaves in its bright fingers.

And who has joined you at your task? A little gray dog runs out of the shadows, thrusts a soft nose first into your basket inquiringly and then into your hand. And why is that clump of nasturtiums shaking as with a mighty storm? Through the clustering green leaves comes the gray snout of another Dandy Dinmont, who is wearing a wreath of orange flowers draped rakishly across one ear. You had forgotten the dogs in your dreaming. And, in a moment or two, they have done more unintentional "snippetting" than you would have done in a week.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN, *by El Greco*

IT IS thought by some that this is a self-portrait by the Spanish painter, El Greco. At least, it is one of many personal portrayals which he painted. He is better known, however, for the formidable compositions which have come into prominence in recent decades, having been ignored almost completely in the preceding years.

El Greco was a Spaniard only by adoption. He was born a Greek and his real name was Domenicos Theotocopulos. He came to Italy in his youth, where he spent some time in Venice and Rome, studying the Italian masters of the late Renaissance. He was invited to Spain, but the peculiarities of his painting did not suit the king and El Greco soon found he had to shift for himself. Those peculiarities have proved annoying to people to this very day. And it is still a matter for discussion as to whether El Greco was superficial and second rate, or whether he had a high quality of genius incomprehensible to most people.

His most notable characteristics were distortion of surfaces, elongation of forms, emphasis upon restless qualities. He preferred the dark and mystical, the dreamlike and fantastic. When he painted, he stressed feeling and diminished the significance of the outward appearance. Even in portraying the face, as we note in this portrait, he resorted to exaggeration. The forehead is very high, the cheeks are shrunken, the beard tapers to a point emphasizing the length of the head. El Greco had some Oriental heritage and that seems to be revealed in his preference for line. All his pictures are notable for sensitiveness and for an exotic quality. El Greco was, what we have come to call today, an Expressionist, for he sought to bring to the surface the inner thought and apprehensions, the peculiar personality of the model.

D. A.

Serenading a Pushcart Vendor

DRAB
The street before you came,
Dull
The prospect to the eye;
Then
A sudden burst of flame:
Oranges
Pyramiding high.

Swarthy guardian
Of this treasure,
Miser of this warmth
Of gold
That you hoarded
For your pleasure,
Having found our land
Too cold—

Twang!
I put away my lute,
For,
Unconscious of my song,
You have vanished
With your fruit,
Taking bluer skies along.

MILDRED WESTON

"Keep Right"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTORISTS frequently see on many highways in the United States the road sign "Keep Right." To some of them that sign is a reminder of many things aside from its obvious purpose. And the great thing of which it reminds them is Christian Science, the Science of Mind, which necessitates keeping right in thinking and living, if it is to be practiced. The Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy contain the teachings of Christian Science which enable one thus to "keep right."

In the present chaotic state of human affairs it is something to have as a standard of rightness an apprehension of God as Mind, Spirit, Life—omnipresent, omnipotent,—and to know something about the real man, actually the only man, who is spiritual, eternal, indestructible, and good. That knowledge helps one to keep assured, serene, and happy in the presence of much ignorance of God and man.

This true knowledge of God helps us to keep our thoughts right when confronted with beliefs of sickness, fear, suffering, death. When we know that these things are not made by God, good, we know that we need not submit to them. Not only mitigation and alleviation but complete healing can be and is constantly being brought about by Christian Science. And this is always the result of keeping our thinking right, of holding steadfastly to the only basis which assures us of demonstration, the basis which is, as "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" tells us (p. 259), "perfect God and perfect man."

When the temptation to criticize and to be condemnatory comes to the student of Christian Science, the warning on his mental highway comes to him, "Keep right!" Keep on judging righteous judgment, keep on looking away from the outward appearance, as the great Way-shower did! If we keep our thoughts kindly, helpful, merciful, compassionate, spiritual, love will replace impatience and unloving hardness.

When discouragement, which assails mortals at times, would appear in our thought, we know how to refuse it admittance, how to see that it is based on a belief in the possible triumph of evil, and how to turn thought gladly and trustfully to the all-power and presence of God. Discouragement very often results from a false sense of responsibility, a burdened sense which forgets that God is the only creator and that "the government shall be upon his shoulder."

A good many persons admit that although they may start out fairly fresh and happy every morning, by noon they have accepted as real so many tales of woe, of sickness, loss, and lack, that they become depressed and burdened and lose their rightful peace and joy. Had they kept right, kept a mental certainty of the unreality of evil and sorrow and the positive reality of good and harmony, they could have maintained a constructive, helpful, and joyous mental attitude. Mentally refusing to accept as real the lies of evil, not only would they have maintained their own joy, buoyancy, and confidence, but they would have been of untold support and inspiration to their discouraged friends.

Just as obedient observance of the highway direction referred to helps to prevent accident or inconvenience to oneself and others; as it aids in ensuring courtesy and order, consideration and safety, so our obedience to the directions for guidance contained in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, and the Bible, helps us on life's highway. If obedient to human law we have nothing to fear from human law. The individual who is consciously obedient to God's law is a fearless individual. He has nothing to cover, nothing to fear; for he is assured that being in harmony with divine law he is under the protection and guidance of that law.

If, even in the small affairs of every day, we "keep right," keep considerate, thoughtful, unselfish, cheerful, sweet, what a different world we should see about us, and how much irritation, impatience, and darkness we should avoid! One of the precepts which Jesus left us for keeping our thoughts right in our relations with our fellow men is the well-known Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12), "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Christian Science reiterates that rule and teaches that the best thing we can desire for ourselves or do for others is to maintain scientifically healing, spiritual thinking. Only through prayer and spiritual, loving, obedient effort can we "keep right."

Mrs. Eddy says on page 12 of "No and Yes," "The essence of this Science is right thinking and right acting—leading us to see spiritually and to be spiritual, to understand and to demonstrate God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

„Trzymaj się prawej strony"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NA WIELU szosach Stanów Zjednoczonych często kierowcy samochodów napotykają tablicę z napisem: „Trzymaj się prawej strony." Poza tym oczywistym celem napis ten niektórym z kierowców przypomina wiele innych rzeczy. Największa z nich jest Wiedza Chrześcijańska, Wiedza Umysłu. Pragnąc zastosować ją w życiu praktycznem rzeczą niezbędną jest trzymanie się „prawej strony" tak w myśli, jak i czynie. Biblja oraz pisma Mary Baker Eddy zawierają w sobie nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, która uzdolnia człowieka do trzymania się „prawej strony."

Dziś, wobec chaotycznego stanu ludzkich spraw, rzeczą jest ważną wzorować się na właściwem rozumieniu Boga, jako wszechobecnego i wszechmocnego Umysłu, Ducha i Życia, i mieć pewną wiedzę o człowieku rzeczywistym, w istocie o jedynym wiecznym, niezniszczalnym i dobrym człowieku duchowym;—na tem polega trzymanie się „prawej strony." W obliczu wielkiej nieznajomości Boga i człowieka Wiedza ta jest pomocną w zachowywaniu pewności, pogody ducha i szczęśliwości.

Wobec wierzeń w chorobę, strach, cierpienie i śmierć prawdziwa znajomość Boga dopomaga nam w tem, by myśleć właściwie. Skoro wiemy, że rzeczy tych Bóg, dobro, nie uczynił, wiemy że nie potrzebujemy ulegać im. Wiedza Chrześcijańska nie tylko jest środkiem, usmierzającym i łagodzącym, lecz może spowodować zupełne uzdrowienie i stale to czyni. A jest to zawsze rezultatem naszego właściwego myślenia—trzymania się „prawej strony"—wytrwania na jedynym, zapewniającym demonstrację gruncie, którym jest „doskonały Bóg i doskonały człowiek," jak o tem powiada „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 259).

Kiedy ucznia Wiedzy Chrześcijanskiej nęci pokusa krytykowania i potępiania, na jego myślnej drodze ukazuje się ostrzeżenie: „Trzymaj się prawej strony;" trwaj w tem, byś sprawiedliwy sąd sądził i stale odwracał wzrok od zewnętrznych pozorów, jak to czynił wielki Wskazujący drogę. Jeśli zawsze żywimy dobre, pomocne, miłosierne, litościwe myśli duchowe, tedy miłość zastąpi niecierpliwość i zatwardziałość serca.

Gdyby w myśli naszej dało się zauważyć zniechęcenie, napastujące niekiedy śmiertelników, wiemy, jak go odrzucić, jak dostrzec, że zniechęcenie to polega na wierzeniu w możliwe zwycięstwo zła, i jak radośnie i z ufnością zwrócić swą myśl ku wszechmocy i obecności Bożej. Zniechęcenie często jest rezultatem mylnego poczuwania się do odpowiedzialności, wynikiem obciążonej świadomości, która zapomina, że Bóg jest jedyny stwórcą i że „będzie panowanie na ramieniu jego."

Są tacy, którzy przyznają, że, rozpoczynając swój dzień, są zupełnie świeżi i szczęśliwi, a jednak około południa już przyjmują jako rzeczywiste opowiedziane sobie historje o nieszczęściach, chorobach, stratach i niedostatku, wskutek czego są przygnębieni, obciążeni i tracą należny im pokój i radość. Gdyby osoby te trzymały się „prawej strony," czyli utrzymywały myślną pewność nierzeczywistości zła i smutku oraz pozytywnej rzeczywistości dobra i harmonji, zdołałyby utrzymać myślny stan, który wywierałby dodatni, pomocny i radosny wpływ. Gdyby ci ludzie w myśli swej wzbraniali się przyjmować kłamstwa zła jako rzeczywiste, nie tylko zdołaliby zachować swą własną radość, rzeźkość ducha i ufność, lecz byliby niewypowiedzianą pomocą i źródłem natchnienia dla swych zniechęconych przyjaciół.

Jak stosowanie się do treści napisów na szosach: „Trzymaj się prawej strony" pomaga zapobiegać wypadkom i przykrościom, mogącym zagrażać nam lub innym; jak stosowanie się to pomocne jest nam w przestrzeganiu porządku, zachowaniu uprzejmości, rozwagi i bezpieczeństwa, tak i posłuszeństwo przepisom postępowania, które znajdujemy w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Science and Health, i w Biblji, pomaga nam na drodze życia. Gdy jesteśmy posłuszni ludzkiemu prawu, nie potrzebujemy obawiać się tego prawa. Świadomie posłuszny prawu Bożemu jest nieustraszony: nie potrzebuje bowiem niczego ukrywać i niczego się obawiać, ponieważ jest pewny ochrony i przewodnictwa prawa boskiego, o ile pozostaje w harmonji z tem prawem.

Gdybyśmy trzymali się „prawej strony" w drobnych sprawach codziennego życia i stale byli przychylni, uważni, niesamolubni, pełni otuchy i słodyczy, o ileż inny widzielibyśmy dokoła siebie świat i iluż to uniknęlibyśmy popędliwości, zniecierpliwienia i ciemności! Jednym z przepisów, które Jezus pozostawił nam dla zachowywania właściwego kierunku naszych myśli w stosunku do bliźnich, jest dobrze znana Złota reguła: „Wszystko tedy, cobyście chcieli, aby wam ludzie czynili, tak i wy czyńcie im" (ew. Mateusza 7:12). Wiedza Chrześcijańska powtarza tę regułę i naucza, że najlepszą rzeczą, której możemy pragnąć dla siebie lub innych jest żywienie naukowo uzdrawiającego duchowego myślenia. Jedynie przez modlitwę i duchowe, miłujące, posłuszne usiłowania możemy trzymać się „prawej strony."

Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Istotą tej Wiedzy jest właściwe myślenie i właściwe postępowanie które prowadzą ku temu, że poczynamy widzieć duchowo, być duchowymi, rozumieć i demonstrować Boga" („No and Yes" str. 12).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Twelve Little Beech Trees in a Cupboard

THERE are but few beech trees in Huntingdonshire. They do not take kindly to our particular brand of clay. But here and there, in a valley, or alone in a far-flung field, you will find this lovely tree—this tree whose trunk, in winter, is gay with emerald moss, while the winds play their sweetest tunes in and out of its bleak choirs. Such a tree I found, and loved, that stood in solitude on the edge of the bluebell wood as if it had been sent to Coventry by the other trees, or as if it were too proud to join them. Often I would go and lie beneath this beech. I know it so well that the shadows must surely have thrown their pattern across my heart.

On this second autumn I was lying under the beech one day, when I suddenly saw a tiny beech by my elbow. I sat up and saw another. And another. The whole ground was dotted with tiny beech trees. They never seemed to be more than a year old—something happened, apparently, after the first year. But at least, they *did* seed themselves, and push their stems through the earth, and produce their little silky leaves, that were as green as the eyes of very small, very timid kittens.

Why not collect some beech-nuts, find the choicest possible soil, place them in a big earthenware bowl and see what happened? If the worst came to the worst they would only go to sleep. And meanwhile one could recite poems over them, imploring them to make an effort, telling them that the world was waiting for them, that there was a very white ceiling hovering over them, and a golden-forked fire leaping with excitement about them.

I filled my pockets with beech-nuts. When I returned, I chose twelve of the brownest, glossiest nuts I could find. Then I placed them, very gently, in an earthenware bowl filled with the softest earth. I did not water them. I put them in a dark cupboard. And waited. And waited. And waited.

November came, with a canter of wild winds and a scurry of sleet. December was silent and awe-struck—one had a sense of a giant, hooded figure, brooding beneath a canopy of frozen stars. January was gay and absurdly springlike. Birds sang. There were sheets of golden aconites under the elm. The snowdrops laughed all day long. Somebody had told them that life was hard and difficult, whereas they found it bland and easy and delightful. February stamped an iron foot on the snowdrops—stamped so sullenly and so long that the earth was like a sheet of iron, stiff with sorrow, and hardened against all adversity. March was tempestuous; there were days of snow and days of sun—black days and white days, flashing past in a fierce kaleidoscope. . . .

April came.

I opened the door of the cupboard.

Twelve little beech trees got up and bowed.

You must forgive the dramatic license. Needless to say I had opened the door of the cupboard a great many times before—so often, in fact, that the hinges were almost worn off. But it happened that I had to be away from the cottage for a whole month during the time that the little beech-nuts were making their last effort. And when I *did* open the door—there they were. All twelve of them. With leaves so tiny that it hurt. Of a green that baffles description. A green that is almost yellow, but with a magic that no yellow has ever attained in this world.—From "A Thatched Roof," by BEVERLY NICHOLS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Harvest Moon

ONE of the most beautiful features of this season is the Harvest Moon. For several successive nights the moon rises at the same hour, soon after sunset, and it is remarkable for its apparent size, and for the splendour of its colour. Every lover of nature, who has the means of so doing, should now hasten forth to enjoy the spectacle of the evening, the gorgeous show which nature, so rich and so munificent, prepares for those who have eyes to see, and hearts to feel her beauty and her greatness. Scarcely will the sun have sunk in the west, frequently amid a pomp of clouds in which the most gorgeous and intense colouring is displayed, when on the opposite side of the heavens, ascends majestically the crimson disc of the moon, not less glorious than the sun, and worthy to be his successor. Slowly ascends she, apparently of immense size a crimson globe of fire, taking as it were possession of the whole ethereal field. To add to this splendid effect, or to give it perhaps a more pictorial charm, let the spectator place himself so that the moon shall rise above the crown of a solitary hill or behind a scattered group of trees, and no finer picture can be presented to him. Nature is a great artist, her pictures are forever displayed around us, and one of the most striking ones is that of the ascending Harvest Moon.—From "Aikin's Calendar of Nature" (1854).

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Missouri Valley Football Games Bear on Title

Missouri Valley Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C
Creighton	1	0	0	16	0	1.000
Grinnell	1	0	0	12	6	1.000
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Tulsa	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Drake	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Washburn	0	0	1	6	12	.000
Oklahoma A. M.	0	0	1	0	16	.000

Missouri Valley Football Games

Today—Tulsa and Washburn at Topeka, Kans.; Oklahoma Aggies and Southeastern at Stillwater, Okla.; Washington and Duquesne at Pittsburgh, Penna.

Tomorrow—Creighton and Drake at Omaha, Neb.

No game—Grinnell, until Oct. 26.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18—Two games bearing on the Missouri Valley Conference football championship attract attention this week end. Today (Friday) at Topeka, Kan., the Tulsa and Washburn elevens clash, and tomorrow at Omaha, Neb., Creighton and Drake meet. Washington, the title defender, appears at Pittsburgh today against Duquesne, with the hope of turning the tide which has been against it in the last two weeks.

Grinnell, with a conference victory and the best record of the M. V. teams to date, is idle this week end. Creighton is the opponent the Pioneers are pointing for, the game to be played at Grinnell, Iowa, Oct. 26. The Oklahoma Aggies take on the Southeastern State Teachers College at Stillwater today.

Tulsa and Washburn were losers in nonconference struggles last week. The former was beaten, 13 to 0, by Texas Christian, which was according to form. The Washburn Ichabods, however, were surprised by St. Benedict's, 13 to 6. The problem at Tulsa, which lost only one game last year, appears to be to build up center and ends, where veterans left big holes for sophomores to fill. The line plays very well defensively, even with unseasoned players, but has not been strong enough to give the Golden Hurricane offense a chance to get started.

Lack Scoring Drive

Washburn's problem is somewhat the same, as the offense gains plenty of yardage, though lacking the final drive to score on many opportunities. Fumbles in the scoring zone were costly against the St. Benedict Ravens. A 79-yard touchdown run by Danaher, Raven halfback, in the first quarter, was a shock to Washburn forces, but they fought back. In the second period Vernon East, Ichabod halfback, drove through to score from the nine-yard line. Another time East and Harry Kinter, fullback, put on a sustained rushing attack which was stopped on the two-yard line by a fumble. The Tulsa-Washburn game should be close. This is the first Conference season for both colleges, and they did not meet last year.

Having gone scoreless for two weeks, the Oklahoma Aggies contemplate the possibility of touchdowns against Southeastern with some eagerness. The Cowboys were beaten, 13 to 0, by Detroit last Friday, while the Savages were playing a 7-to-7 tie with Northeastern State Teachers. Coach Albert Exendine is gradually welding his team of veterans and sophomores, and has sifted the first selection down largely to the following who have showed best so far: Ends, L. B. Asbury and Joe Byrnes; tackles, Ray Kozlowski and Norvel Heidlage; guards, Jack Sharpe and Dormer Browning; center, Max Loving; quarterback, Ben McCammon, halfbacks, Ray Bradley and Wilson Dupy, and fullback, Herman Pritchard. The veteran center, George Davis, may be missing from the lineup until the middle of November.

Aerial Circus Unexpected

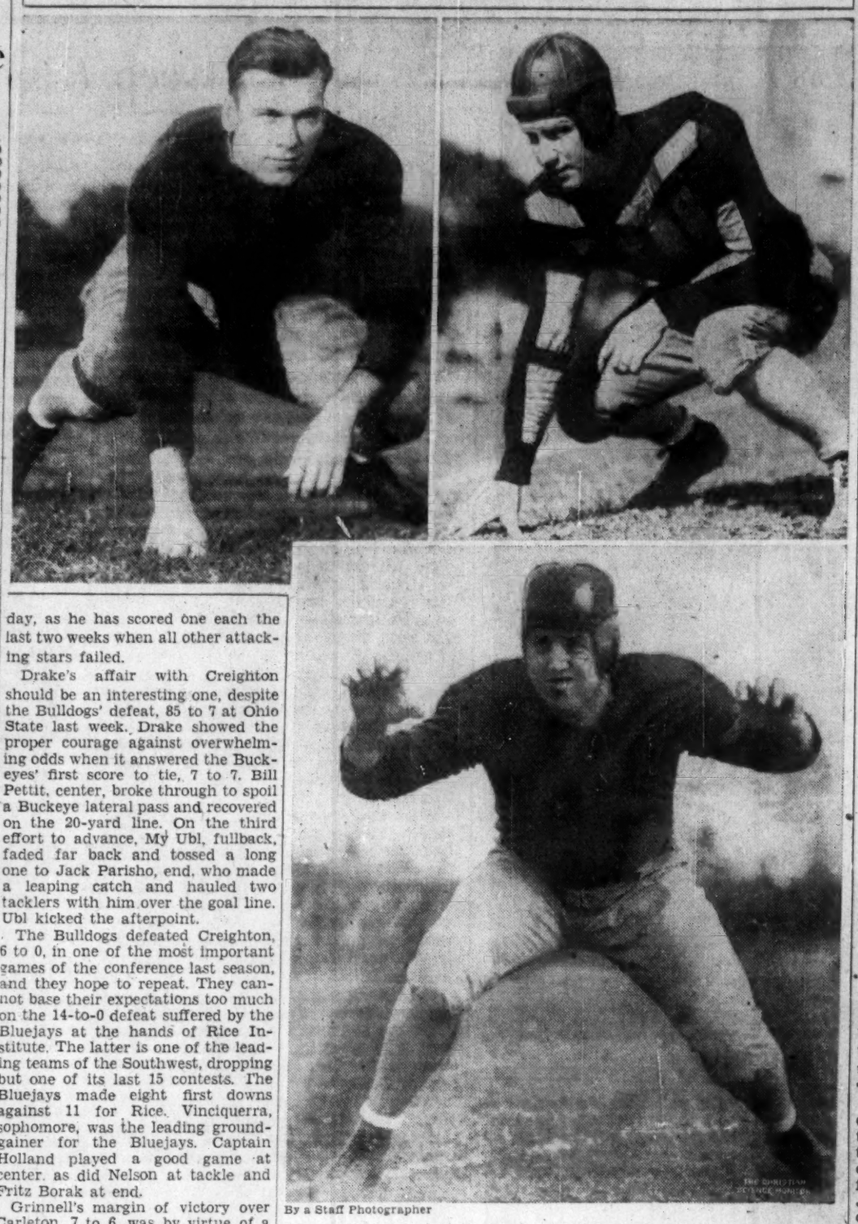
Washington expects no such aerial circus from Duquesne as it encountered with Southern Methodist, losing 35 to 6. The Bears still are better than their average in recent years. At Duquesne they meet a team beaten several times this season, the last defeat being at the hands of Catholic University, 6 to 0. The Bears rely on Bob Hudgens, halfback, for at least one touchdown today, as he has scored one each the last two weeks when all other attacking stars failed.

Drake's affair with Creighton should be an interesting one, despite the Bulldogs' defeat, 85 to 7 at Ohio State last week. Drake showed the proper courage against overwhelming odds when it answered the Buckeyes' first score to tie, 7 to 7. Bill Pettit, center, broke through to spoil a Buckeye lateral pass and recovered on the 20-yard line. On the third effort to advance, My Ubl, fullback, faded far back and tossed a long one to Jack Parisho, end, who made a leaping catch and hauled two tacklers with him over the goal line. Ubl kicked the afterpoint.

The Bulldogs defeated Creighton, 6 to 0, in one of the most important games of the conference last season, and they hope to repeat. They cannot base their expectations too much on the 14-to-0 defeat suffered by the Bluejays at the hands of Rice Institute. The latter is one of the leading teams of the Southwest, dropping but one of its last 15 contests. The Bluejays made eight first downs against 11 for Rice. Vinciquerra, sophomore, was the leading groundgainer for the Bluejays. Captain Holland played a good game at center, as did Nelson at tackle and Fritz Borak at end.

Grinnell's margin of victory over Carleton, 7 to 6, was by virtue of a place kick scored by Lynn Schlotterbeck, halfback. The Pioneers got into position to score with a long pass and some speedy running plays. From the 12-yard line, Julius Bauer, quarterback, feinted an end run and then passed to Capt. Jim Bradley, fullback. Bradley caught the ball on the five-yard line and stepped over the goal. Captain Bradley was complimented for excellent defensive play, backing up the line. Bernard Trumbull, center, and Evans, tackle, distinguished themselves by excellent linework.

On Eastern College Gridirons



By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Sectional Football Players

Upper Left—Anthony Radvalis, Tufts Senior Tackle. Upper Right—Capt. Joe O'Brien, End, Who Leads Boston College Against Invading Michigan State Eleven. Drop—Glenn Fugenbeel, Hard Charging B. U. Left Tackle.

Missouri Valley Football

Washburn		Grinnell	
32-Baker	7	13-Central (Iowa)	3
12-Emporia	7	0-Mich. State	41
6-Grinnell	12	12-Washburn	6
6-St. Benedict's	13	7-Carleton	6
56	39	32	56
Washington		**Oklahoma Aggies**	
24-McKendree	0	6-Oklahoma City	0
6-Illinois	28	0-Creighton	16
6-S. M. U.	35	0-Detroit	13
36	63	6	29
Tulsa		**Drake**	
0-Okla. Central	9	27-Central (Iowa)	0
0-So. Methodist	14	40-Simpson	12
0-T. C. U.	13	7-Ohio State	85
0	36	74	97
Creighton			
13-St. Louis	0		
16-Okla. Aggies	0		
0-Rice	14		
29	14		

Hagen Is Medalist

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 18 (AP)—Walter Hagen, the man who was "too old" for championship play; whose tottering legs and expanding waist line robbed him of his chance to compete with youth, to all appearances was medalist last night for the eighteenth annual P. G. A. tournament. "The Haig" outwitted the tricky Twin Hills Course in the morning to turn in a sparkling 67, three under par, and a competitive course record, he came back in the afternoon with a 72 for a 139 total, three strokes ahead of the field. Three strokes behind Hagen were Alvin Kreuger, a tall, flaming haired youngster from Beloit, Wis., and Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., Horton Smith, the lanky Oak Park Ryder Cup team member was bracketed by himself at 143, with John Revolta of Milwaukee and Harry Cooper of Glen Ellyn, Ill., alone in the 144 class.

Michigan State Team Is Local Attraction

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Harvard at West Point and Northeastern at Norwich, Vt., the big attraction on the local gridirons is the invasion of Michigan State to play Boston College on Alumni Field tomorrow afternoon. The other local engagements list Bates vs. Boston University at Nickerson Field and Middlebury vs. Tufts at Medford.

The Michigan State eleven brings weight, speed and versatility. Two years running now the Spartans have overturned the early season hopes of Michigan and it is quite likely that Alumni Field, seating some 21,000, will be filled to capacity to view this team. Coach Dinny McNamara of the Eagles has personally scouted the invaders and has pushed his offense and defense in the hope of repulsing the mid-westerners.

While Tufts is somewhat handicapped through the hard game with Boston University last week, their chances with Middlebury are good for victory. Middlebury has little to offer in comparison with Lew Manley's trained organization. Tufts was nosed out last week by B. U., 13 to 7, but not without a real battle.

Although Bates has taken successive trouncings from New York University and Dartmouth, Coach Pat Hanley has practiced his Terriers to expect a hard struggle. Without half enough man power, Bates had no chance against N. Y. U. and the Green; but, if they are not too battered from these battles, they will give the Boston eleven a contest.

Athletics Draft Mailho

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Emil Mailho, star outfielder of the Oakland Baseball Club, has been drafted by the Athletics, President Al Devencenzi of the Pacific Coast League outfit announced yesterday. Mailho, a Berkeley (Calif.) boy, joined the Oaks in 1930 as a pitcher. Because of his hitting he was switched immediately to the outfield. During the 1935 season he hit for an average of .353 in 172 games, batted in 83 runs, scored 119 and stole 35 bases. He throws and bats left handed.

Syracuse Sells Hockey Players

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—Dave Downie and Rusty Hughes, veteran skaters of the Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League, were sold to the Windsor club yesterday by Coach Eddie Powers. Manager Frank Read said it was a straight cash transaction.

New Gold Cup Class World Record Smashed

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—George Reis, three times winner of the gold cup for high-speed motorboats, smashed the world's record for gold cup class boats by more than 10 miles an hour yesterday when he piloted his 13-year old El Lagarto twice over a one-mile course in the average time of 49.25 seconds.

Ideal weather and water conditions aided Reis and Anderson Bowers, his broker-mechanic, in attaining an average speed of 72.727 m. p. h. in Northwest Bay, Lake George.

The former record was 62.29 m. p. h., set by Richard Loynes in 1931, at Long Beach, Calif. The course was a mile straightaway. Trials were conducted by the Lake George Club with the sanction of the American Power Boat Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Footballers Leave for West Point

FOLLOWING breakfast at the Varsity Club at 7:30 this morning, Harvard's varsity football squad, 35 strong, entrained for West Point, where tomorrow it meets a formidable United States Military Academy eleven in Michie Stadium, in the Crimson's second major tilt of the 1935 season. The special train for the Point carried the playing squad, coaches, managers and newspapermen, and was due to arrive at Beacon, across the Hudson River from West Point, at 2:20. The group was scheduled to be ferried across the river, arriving at the Point at 2:50. At 3:30 the squad planned a short workout at the stadium and, following that, ride in buses to the Storm King School, five miles away, to spend the night.

Harvard's 112-piece band will also invade the Michie Stadium Saturday. It will have the entire period between the halves. The band has been practicing secretly, so it should be just right for Saturday's performance.

This year's debut of "Wintergreen" comes for the benefit of the Cadets. Following "Wintergreen" the band will play a medley of Army songs. The band will sport red jackets for the first time this season. On Saturday evening the Harvard band will give a concert at the Harvard Club of New York.

Tech Harriers vs. Mass. State—Oscar Hedlund, coach of the Massachusetts Technology cross-country team, intends to send a strengthened team of harriers against those representing Massachusetts State College tomorrow afternoon in the second test of the season for the M. I. T. hill and dalers. The race will be held over the Franklin Park course.

Harvard Soccer Team En Route—Seventeen members of the Harvard varsity soccer football team left Cambridge this morning for West Point, where they will meet the United States Military Academy soccer team this afternoon. The Harvard team has beaten Tufts, 6 to 3, and Williams, 1 to 0, while West Point has defeated Lafayette, 5 to 0.

Northeastern to Race Bates — Coach Langley Morang's Northeastern University cross-country team will match its skill with the Bates College squad tomorrow over the five-mile course at Franklin Park. Bates won in 1931 and 1932 and Northeastern won in 1933 and 1934, defeating Colby College as well in a triangular run last fall.

Crossleys in Golf Final—Gilford Crossley, playing his semifinal round match for the Norfolk Golf Club championship, yesterday defeated Arthur Veitz, 3 and 2, and broke the course record for the second nine, shooting a 30, 5 under par and one stroke below the old course record held by Bob Crowley, the club professional. Crossley will now play his father, Harry Crossley, in the final. The elder Crossley insists on playing the final on some cold day, since Wilfred does not play as well in frigid weather. Wilfred and his father met in the final once before with the younger Crossley winning.

Gridiron Notes—There will be five changes in the Boston University starting lineup against Bates tomorrow. George McPherson has won the starting right tackle job away from Glen Lugenbeel. Ted Balun has taken the right guard job away from the veteran Fred Nichols. Frank Adler will be at center supplanting John Morosini who suffered a broken ankle in the Tufts game. Don Livingston has taken the quarterback job away from Bucky Ford. Lou Blazynski has won the right to start at left halfback. The game will start at 2 o'clock at Nickerson Field.

There will be only two Maine students in the Bates starting lineup; the other nine hailing from Massachusetts. . . . The Harvard freshman football team will meet Worcester Academy at Worcester tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard freshmen defeated Exeter, 6 to 0, last Saturday, and Worcester Academy has defeated Lawrence Academy, 25 to 0. . . . Bill Watt, Mike Adlis and Arthur Oakes will get their first chance at football this year torromow when they play for Harvard at West Point. . . . Tufts gridmen went through a heavy session yesterday in preparation for their tilt with Middlebury College at the Oval tomorrow.

Women Golfers Elect Team Captains—Six districts of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts yesterday held business meetings and tournaments, the last of the season. Team captains were elected in five of the six districts for the 1936 spring team series. The results of the meetings:

Northern District at Salem Country Club—Evelyn Winslow was elected captain of the first team and Mrs. Harold F. Moulton, second team captain, and Greta Bresnahan, third team leader. All represent the Salem C. C. Margaret Curtis's 90 was the leading score in the tourney.

Southern District at Dedham Polo and Country Club—Mrs. William M. Austin of Dedham was elected captain of the first team; Mrs. J. D. Woodin of Oyster Harbors, second team captain, and Mrs. Richard Edward of Cohasset, third team captain. Mrs. R. K. Byers won the golf tournament with an 84.

Middlesex District at Belmont Spring Country Club—Mrs. W. J. Halnan of Oakley was chosen leader of the first team; Mrs. E. M. Abbotaid of Vesper, captain of the second team, while the third team election was postponed. Mrs. G. P. Buell scored a 91 to lead the golf field there.

Central District at Charles River Country Club—Eugenie Paterson was elected captain of the first team; Mrs. E. E. Pierce, second team captain, and Mrs. M. F. Hill, third team leader. All three are members of Charles River C. C. Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. scored an 85 to win the golf tourney.

Midland District at Brae Burn Country Club—No captains were elected. Laura Robbins captured the gross prize with a medal of 54 for the best selected 12 in 18 holes.

The Country Club District at Hyde Park—Ruth Batchelder won the gross prize with an 81. Katharine Townsend was elected captain of the first team; Mrs. Orrin Wood, lea captain of the second team, and Mrs. Frank Reece captain of the third team.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

World's Best Tennis Players

THE famous English tennis critic, A. Wallis Myers, has issued his world's ranking list for the season of 1935, and there is little question but what it will cause considerable discussion among the followers of that game, especially as regards the placing of the women. The tennis public is always keenly interested in his annual selections, and while, as we say above, there will probably be considerable discussion regarding the ranking of the women, we believe that those who criticize it will be unable to offer as good a one.

Mrs. Moody Back at No. 1

We believe most of the discussion will be directly against the ranking of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody at No. 1 among the women. Unless I am mistaken, Mrs. Moody played in only three tournaments this year and all three were in England. The first one was the St. George's Hill, which she won; the second was at Kent, where she was defeated by Kay Stammers in the semifinal round, and the third was the all-England at Wimbledon, which she won. The only other woman who could be considered as having a claim to the top ranking is Helen Hull Jacobs, but the fact that Mrs. Moody defeated her in the all-England final, coming up from a score of 2—6 in the final set, would seem to entitle the latter to the higher ranking.

United States Leads in Numbers

With four of the first 10 United States players, America certainly can lay claim to leading the world so far as women's lawn tennis is concerned. One, two, five and seven are the places given to the daughters of Uncle Sam, while England comes next with three, six and 10. The other three places are given to Germany, France and Australia. And one of the interesting phases of Mrs. Moody being placed first in the world rating will come up when the United States' first 10 is given to the public, as there is no doubt in my mind that Mrs. Moody will fail to appear in the list, and the grounds for this will be "insufficient data."

Perry Retains Premier Place

Frederick J. Perry is again placed No. 1 among the men players, and there is no question about his deserving the honor. It is true that he was defeated in the final round of the United States championship by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., but his record for the year is certainly a much more impressive one than that made by the new American titleholder. There might, however, be a good argument regarding the placing of Allison fourth below Jack Crawford of Australia and Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany. Putting Crawford ahead of von Cramm is also open to debate.

Uncle Sam Leads Again

And, as is the case with the women, the United States leads in the men's first 10 with four places as against only two for England. Australia is given two of the other places, with Germany and France sharing the other two. But the four women are listed much higher than the four men, which probably accounts for the fact that they won the Wightman Cup from their English rivals, whereas the men lost the Davis Cup to the English defenders. This is another comparison which shows that there is much soundness in Mr. Myers's selections.

Rowing Tryouts At Lake Carnegie

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The American Olympic Rowing Committee yesterday awarded the rowing tryouts for the 1936 Olympic Games to Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J. The trials will be held July 2-4.

The July dates were selected in order to give college eights an opportunity to train for the 2000-meter trials, approximately a mile and one quarter, after participating in the four-mile Poughkeepsie Regatta June 22 and the four-mile intercollegiate race between Harvard and Yale at New London, Conn., June 19.

The committee gave serious consideration to staging the championships of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at the same time and place. Henry Penn Burke, chairman of the Olympic rowing committee and president of the N. A. A. O., said it is likely the two features will be combined.

Lake Carnegie, which has a wide, mile and one-quarter straightaway, gained favor with the committee last summer after the national championships were rowed there. Its slanted west bank affords space to erect stands to accommodate upwards of 15,000 spectators.

Philadelphia Eagle Shakeup

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP)—The shakeup that has been threatened by the management of the Philadelphia National Pro Football League Eagles, went into high speed yesterday, with the release of two players and the signing of three others. Those acquired were Forrest McPherson, former Nebraska lineman, obtained from the Chicago Bears; John (Stumpy) Thomason, erstwhile Georgia Tech star, purchased from the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Harry Shaub, who has been with the New York Giants. Released were Bob Row, halfback on Colgate's 1933 undefeated and united team, who came here from the Detroit Lions and Homer Hanson, reserve center, purchased from the Chicago Cardinals.

Southern Group May Seek Higher Baseball Rating

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Directors of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs have received a proposal to apply for class AA rating, a move which would elevate the league into considerably faster company.

Instituted by Joseph W. Engel, president of the Chattanooga club, the plan calls for discussion of the move during the annual meeting of the association at Memphis on Nov. 11. If approved by the directorate application for the higher rating would be made of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

"With a combined population of 1,762,000 within its territory," Engel said in announcing his proposal yesterday, "the Southern Association is qualified to step up its rating, taking its place with the American Association, Pacific Coast and International Leagues."

Engel said club owners, with one exception, "voiced approval of the plan in a general way."

"Perhaps the greatest feature of the proposal," Engel said, "aside from the fact that it will give the league new life as a whole, is the possibility of opening negotiations with the American Association for resumption of the 'Little World Series.' The post-season classic would replace the Dixie series, which in recent years has been a near-financial flop."

Out for Olympic Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 18—Gymnastic maneuvers which he hopes will win him a place on the American Olympic team of 1936 now are being developed at the University of Iowa by Arthur Pitt, freshman from West New York, N. J. Pitt, junior national A. A. U. all-around champion, has defeated several members of the American team of 1932. He has been trained in the east by Frank Cuminsky, Olympic star. Only 5ft. 4in. tall and weighing 125 pounds, the easterner nevertheless has a perfect build for gymnastics. He is a former team mate of Eugene Wettstein, 1936 Iowa gym captain, on the Swiss Turnverein Club of Union City, N. J.

To Resume Track Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18—University of Washington and University of California are to renew track and field relations next spring when their track teams will hold a dual meet at Berkeley, Calif. It will be the first one they have held since 1934. It is expected that the next year will find the Golden Bears meeting the Huskies here.

Dodgers Sell John Thomason

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League today announced that John (Stumpy) Thomason, former Georgia Tech star, had been sold to the Philadelphia Eagles. The sale of Thomason, who was with the Dodgers for six years, brings that team's roster down to the 24-player limit. Thomason a back, played on the 1929 Rose Bowl championship team.

Minnich Wins at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18 (AP)—Ralph Minnich, captain of the Princeton tennis team, yesterday defeated William T. Tilden 3d, new star of the professional star, to capture the university tennis title. The scores were 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Traffic Lanes Closed For Bicycle Road Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Oct. 18—For the first time since 1890 the racing lanes in Fairmount Park, biggest municipal park in the country, will be closed to traffic next Saturday afternoon. The occasion will be the 62½-mile pre-Olympic bicycle road race, for which a field of 40 riders, including Cecil Hursey of Savannah, winner of the national amateur bicycle riding championship at Atlantic City last month, have entered.

A seven-mile race for women and special races for Boy Scouts, messenger boys and others, are also scheduled.

Preceding the races an historical pageant of bicycles of all ages and types will wend its way from Reyburn Plaza, at City Hall, to Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park.

Joe Starke to Pittsburgh

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Joe Starke, substitute goalie, was sold yesterday by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League to Pittsburgh of the International League, Business Manager Bill Tobin announced.

Washington to Send Five to the Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18—Five Northwest ski athletes are to be sent to the IVth Winter Olympics at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, which will be held Feb. 6 to 16, 1936, according to the present plans of the Washington State Olympic ski committee, which made last April's States national championships and Olympic ski trials in downhill and slalom racing possible. Reginald H. Persons heads the local committee.

It is understood that Seattle will take care of its invited trio—Grace Carter, Don Fraser and Darroch Crookes, and Tacoma will look out for its national champions, Allis-Ayr and Skit Smith, sisters, who between them won three United States titles in April of this year.

Funds are being raised to defray expenses. It is hoped to start the skiers on their way overseas by Dec. 15, so that they may have plenty of practice in Europe.

College Football Results

South Carolina 25, Citadel 0.

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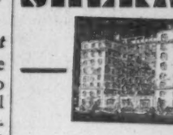

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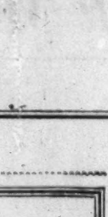

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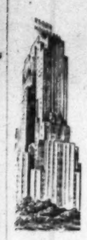

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Listed Stock Quotations

Another Day of Irregular Price Movements in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Packing Issues Are Conspicuous In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

It was a selective market.

And a cautious one.

Traders just bought equities they thought had the best immediate outlook.

The packing stocks in particular.

Otherwise the market was decidedly irregular.

Total transfers amounted to about 1,500,000 shares.

Probably Swift started things going for the packers. The company has just declared a special dividend of 25 cents a share and placed the common stock on a regular $1 annual dividend basis. The stock improved more than 2 points as a result.

Cudahy rose more than 2 points. Wilson was active, the common moving up to a new high by an advance of a good fraction, while the preferred rose nearly 4 points. Morrell gained nearly 3 points, and Armour of Illinois prior preferred was up more than a point.

There was active demand for the low-priced motors.

Other prominent gainers were Deere, General Cable preferred, Acme Steel, Pere Marquette prior preferred and Neisner Bros. Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred moved up 4 points to a new high for the year.

Conspicuous among the losers were American Telephone, Air Reduction, Penney, Union Pacific, McLellan Stores preferred and Mullins preferred.

A good sized increase in freight car loadings was ignored by the carrier group. The total of 734,274 cars was the largest in four years.

Bonds were irregular. Declines were more numerous than advances in the United States Government group. In the corporate section the railroad loans, particularly the secondary classification, sagged in spite of the favorable freight-car loadings report. In the foreign division the obligations of Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria were off slightly. Those of Norway and Japan were firm.

There was not much doing in the leading commodities. Grain prices at Chicago were soft most of the time. Cotton futures in New York moved narrowly.

Two important reasons are advanced for the selling resistance of the stock market. One is the continued rise in business activity. The other is the superabundance of money. The weekly federal reserve statement reports another high record of $2,910,000,000 in excess member bank reserves, a development decidedly favorable to the constructive forces.

The fact that electric power production is at the highest point on record is in itself a pretty good indication of increasing industrial activity. Steel output is holding up well despite the fact that neither the railroads nor automobile manufacturers have done much ordering of steel.

Railroad traffic is increasing. But tonnage and passenger business of the carriers does not measure the amount of traffic business actually done, for a very large proportion of it is now handled by trucks, buses, water carriers, automobiles and airplanes.

Bank of England Reserve Increases

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with those of the corresponding week one year ago:

	1935	1934
Total gold holdings—	£194,503,427	£192,584,337
Reserve in banking dept., gold and notes—	54,886,088	75,367,102
Notes in circulation—	399,617,339	377,217,235
Public deposits—	32,119,723	17,516,064
Other deposits—	116,561,408	141,934,517
Government securities—	86,154,999	81,279,164
Other securities—	25,308,320	20,461,046
Ratio of reserve—	36.91	47.26
Bank rate—	2%	2%

The present holdings are the largest in the bank's history. The smallest holdings since 1933 were £191,643,676 on Jan. 4, 1934. The holdings on Jan. 11, 1933, £120,544,104, were the lowest since June, 1920. The largest note circulation on record was £411,835,953, on Aug. 9.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; packing, farm implement and motors specialties firm.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary loans lower.

Curb: Improved; utilities in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables, trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; war buying subsides.

Corn: Easy; prospective enlarged receipts.

Cattle: Draggy; lower.

Hogs: Steady to 10 off; top $10.70.

Foreign

London—The political situation at home and abroad, and the desire to reduce commitments over the week end caused dullness and sagging of prices in most sections on the Stock Exchange. Giltedged securities and some industrials recovered fractionally during the late trading but the closing tone was easy.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse staged a moderate recovery today, traders being encouraged by their belief that the international outlook was more hopeful. Rentes, industrials, international issues, bank, chemical, and metal shares improved, and Suez bonds held steady. The market closed higher.

Berlin—Prices opened firm on the Boerse owing to increased purchases. The closing was quiet and sustained.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
67	51	2f	Acme Steel	70	64½	70	68¾
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
94	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	34¾	34¼	34¼	34½
15¾	8	.60	Addressograph	16⅜	15⅞	16	15½
15½	4½	..	Advance Rumley	15	14¾	14¾	15
142	104⅝	3f	Air Reduction	162	161	161	162
1⅛	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1	1	1	1⅛
20⅛	13⅜	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜
3½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30½	21	..	Alleghany Steel	26¼	25½	26¼	26¼
173	125	6	Allied Chem	170½	170	170½	172
31⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	30¼	29⅜	30	30
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
20¼	14	1	Aloha Port Cem	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
73½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	72½
71	48½	2	Amerada	69	68¾	69	68¾
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53	52	53	52¼
32½	13½	..	Am Bank oNte	29½	29½	29½	30
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	13¼	13	13⅜	13
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	33¼	33	33¼	33½
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	128	128	128
146⅜	110	4f	Am Can	142¼	142	142¼	142⅞
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	20	20	20	20¼
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22	21¾	21¾	22
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	91	90½	90½	92
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	30½	30½	30½	31
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L V pf	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30⅝
3⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L n	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
4½	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2	2	2	2
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	15	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
9¼	4½	..	Am International	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
10¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	27	27	27	28½
121½	72	2f	Am Metal 6%	122	121	122	121
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
41½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	37	35⅜	36½	34⅜
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	42¼	40½	41¾	39⅝
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	17	16½	17	16¾
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	26½	25⅞	26¼	25¾
95¾	66	.. 5	Am Safety Razor	93	93	93	93
14⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	14	13¾	13¾	14
53⅞	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	52⅝	52	53	52⅝
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	143	143	142⅝
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	72	72	72	72
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100⅞	100½	100⅞	101
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco	103¾	103	103	102⅜
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	16¼	16	16	16⅛
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
140⅝	129⅛	6	Am. Tobacco	136	136	136	136
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	36	36	36	36
70½	51	2	Am Sugar Ref	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	51⅜
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	141¾	140½	140¾	141⅜
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
27	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24¼	24	24	24
19¼	7½	1	Am Wat W & E	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16½
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
62¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	59⅜	58⅝	58¾	59
1⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	¾	¾	1
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
6¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¼
28	16½	..	Anaconda Cop	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¼
28	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	14½	14¼	14⅜	14½
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	47
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	103½	103⅜	103½	103⅛
8¾	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	63¾	62¼	63½	62¼
8½	4	..	Arnold Constable	7½	7¼	7½	7½
9½	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9½
38	16½	..	Armstrong Cork	37	36½	36⅝	36½
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½
109	80⅞	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	108
90¾	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	90¾	90½	90½	..
53⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	47¾	46⅜	46⅝	47¼
91	66¾	5	Atchison pf	83	83	83	82¾
27¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅝
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
28	20	1	Atl Refining	22¼	22	22⅛	22¼
47½	32¾	2b	Atlas Powder	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	111	111	111	..
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	8¼	8	8¼	8
44⅛	15	..	Auburn Auto	43¼	41¼	4.	42
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14½
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	108	107½	107½	108¼
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45¼	45	45¼	..
9⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	10	9½	9¾	9⅛
77	32	..	Bark er Bros pf	77½	77	77	77
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdell A	9¾	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅛
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	93¼	91½	93¼	91¼
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
24	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	23¼	23	23⅜	23¼
19⅜	13⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
52	34	2	Best & Co	54½	54¾	54½	54
107½	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	106	105¼	106	106
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	38½	37½	37¾	38
27½	14⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	25	25	25	24⅜
14½	8⅜	..	Blaw Knox	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅞
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	21	21	21	..
112	103¼	7¶	Bloomingdale pf	111	111	111	111
16⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	16	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49	48¼	48¼	49⅝
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	41	40⅞	41	41
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
64	28½	2	Borg Warner	63½	61½	63¼	61½
2	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2	2	2	2
51¼	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	51⅜	50¼	50¾	50⅝
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
52½	23¾	3	Briggs & Strat	51¾	50½	50⅝	52¼
36½	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	36½	35⅜	36⅛	35⅞
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42¾	42¼	42⅞	57⅝
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	2⅜	2	2	2
71½	41¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	58¾	58	58	59¾
7½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11½	11½	11½	..
⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg Rt's	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
66	23	..	Budd Mfg. pf	58¾	57½	58¾	59
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9⅜	9	9¼	9⅛
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21¼	21	21⅛	21¾
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10½	10⅛	10½	10
9¼	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	8
20½	13¼	.69	Burroughs Add	20⅝	20	20¼	20⅜
23¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
12¾	3⅜	..	Butterick (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
20⅜	11¾	..	Byers	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	52	51½	51½	..
			—C—				
43¼	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	34¼	35¼	34¼
1⅛	..	..	Callahan Z & L	½	½	½	½
6¾	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	25⅜	25	25	25⅛
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	11	10	11	10
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	8⅞
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
46⅞	32½	3	Capitol Admin pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½
56¼	45⅞	..	Case Thresh	87	83⅜	87	83¾
55½	36⅛	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55	54¼	54¾	54¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28¾	27⅜	27¾	28¼
6⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	5	5	5	4⅝
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	35¼	35¼	35	36
29	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	24½	24½	24½	24½
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	58½	57½	58½	57⅞
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	..
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	43½	43½	43½	43
47⅛	37¼	2.80	Chs & Ohio	44⅜	43⅞	44	44⅜
2⅜	1⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
3	⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1	1	1	1
4¾	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N western (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
12	4½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11
7⅞	5½	..	Chrysler Company	57¾	57¼	57½	57¾
101⅜	31	1¶	Chrysler	81¾	79½	80¼	80¼
45	23⅜	1¶	Cities Sv Co	42¼	40⅜	42½	43¼
2⅜	1⅛	2	City Ice & F	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
109	60⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	79	79	79	79½
5	3½	..	City Stores	4	4	4	4
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56	56¼	56
25⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	35	33½	34¼	34
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22¼	21	21	23⅜
19¼	15¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17¾	17	17	17⅝
107	69¾	7	Collins&A pf	106¾	106	106¾	106⅞
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	14½	14½	14½	14¾
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
73½	31	5	Columbian G pf B	74⅜	74⅜	74⅞	73⅛
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	89	87½	89	88½
56⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	58	56	57	56½
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	70¼	68½	68½	69¼
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6¼%	104⅜	104½	104½	104½
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	18⅞	18½	18¾	18⅝
3⅝	¾	..	Comwlth & So	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	58	58	58	58
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	116⅛	115½	116	115½
40	27	1.40	Congoleum Nairn	39¾	39¼	39¼	39⅞
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	33¾	32	32	32½
7½	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
21¾	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18⅜	18	18	18¼
24⅛	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	22	27½	27¾	27¾
101⅝	70½	5	Consol Gas pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅞
4½	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
10⅛	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	8	7¾	7¾	8
5	2½	..	Consol Pap Cp pf	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1¼	⅝	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
17⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16¼	15⅞	16¼	14⅞
6⅜	2⅞	..	Container B	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8	8	8	8
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
91⅛	62¾	3	Cont Can	89½	88¾	89	89
16⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅝
42¾	28¾	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	41½	41¼	41⅜	41¼
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
23	15¼	.62½b	Cont Oil	21	20⅝	21	20⅞
60¾	11¾	3	Corn Exchange	56¼	56	56	56
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	63⅜	61⅝	61¼	63⅜
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	155	15	15	..
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
16¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	15⅞	15	15¼	15⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	38	37⅞	38	37⅞
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	33⅞	33½	33⅞	..
24	14	..	Crucible Steel	25½	24½	25½	25¼
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5	5	5	4⅞
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	58½	58½	58½	60
47¾	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	42¼	40¼	42	40
22⅞	9¾	..	Curtis Publishg	19¼	18½	18⅝	18⅝
105¼	80½	7	Curtis Pub pf	104	103	104	104
3½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
10½	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8½	8½	8½	8¼
11	7⅝	7	Cushman T	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
40	16	..	Cutler Hammer	39½	39	39½	39
			—D—				
21¼	8	..	Davega Sts	7	7	7	..
47¼	20¾	..	Deere & Co	40⅝	47	40½	46½
29	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	33	32½	32¾	32½
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	14¼	14	14¼	14
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	102	100¾	102	101
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	38½	38½	38½	38
40¾	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	37⅞	37½	37⅞	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	39	38¼	38¼	38½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	32	31½	31¾	31½
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	23¾	23	23¾	23
13¾	6¾	..	Dresser B	13½	13½	13½	13½
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	17	17	17	..
136¼	86¾	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	135	133½	134	134½
			—E—				
161	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	156¼	156½	156¼	156½
104	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	158	158	158	..
29½	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	20¼	20¼	20	20
7⅞	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6	6	6	6⅝
35½	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35⅛	34½	34½	34½
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
7⅞	1⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	24¼	23½	23⅝	24
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	48	48	48	47¾
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64¾	64¼	64¾	..
3¼	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	5½	5½	5½	5½
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	13⅜	13	13	..
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
23⅛	15	.1	Evans Products	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
			—F—				
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24	23½	23½	24
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	120	120	120	119
19¾	5⅝	..	Fed Lt & Trac	16⅝	16	16	..
90	54	..	Fed M & S pf	81	81	81	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
2¼	2	..	Fed Screw W	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
25	15½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	24½	24	24¼	..
41½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	41½
18½	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
96	84½	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	94	94	94	94½
58⅞	45	2½	First Nat Stores	47½	46⅝	47½	46⅝
65	20¼	1	Food Mach	64⅝	63¾	64¾	64⅜
18⅛	9¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	16⅜	16⅛	16¾	16⅞
35	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	34½	34½	34¾	34⅛
28½	17½	1	Freeport Texas	26	26	26	26¼
122	112½	6	Freeport Tex pf	124	124	124	..
			—G—				
10¼	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
44	32¾	1¾	Gen Am Trans	40	39½	39½	40
20¾	11⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
13⅜	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	13	12¾	12¾	13
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	140	140	140	140
8¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	7	7	7	7⅛
15⅜	4	..	Gen Cable A	13½	13½	13½	13¼
58	19	..	Gen Cable pf	59¼	57	57	..
64¼	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	54½	54½	54½	..
38⅝	20½	.80	Gen Electric	34½	33¾	33¾	34½
145½	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	142	142	142	143½
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	33¾	33½	33¾	33⅝
11½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15½	10	..	Gen G & E cv pf	8½	8½	8½	..
71¼	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	71	70¼	71	70¾
49⅞	28⅝	2¶	Gen Motors	49½	48¼	48½	48½
119	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	115⅝	115½	115½	115¼
4¼	3	..	Gen Out Ad	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
16⅜	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	14¼

Business and Industry

High Stock Prices Laid Partly to Avoiding Capital Gains' Tax

Commerce and Finance

Exploitation Said To Be Imperiling Mexican Oil Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 18—The alleged free exploitation of petroleum is an increasing danger to Mexico's future, Gen. Rafael Tapia Sanchez, Secretary of National Economy, declared here. He also suggested three fundamental points which should be put into effect at once if the national industry is to be saved:

1. The establishment of a bank to aid the smaller companies in the country.

2. Mexico cannot permit the widespread exploitation of her petroleum because, in the first place, this is contrary to the nationalistic program of control in this industry, and, secondly, because, like all other countries, Mexico has taken active steps to preserve her natural resources.

3. The Ministry of the National Economy has under consideration, at present, the formation of a great co-operative or confederation which would resolve the problems of the taxi drivers who are constantly complaining that the exorbitant price of gasoline prevents them from earning a living wage.

Aid for Small Producer

In regard to the first point, the General spoke of the necessity of aiding financially the smaller producers before they are swallowed up by the large monopolies. Mexico's recent policies are directed against the monopoly in all industries. A recent request has been made by the National Association of Petroleum Operators composed only of Mexican oil interests urging a more liberal exploitation policy on the Government, but General Tapia Sanchez expressed himself as being opposed to this. He pointed out that no other country in the world would permit foreign or even native industries to ruin the very source of national wealth for their own individual profits.

In the Sexennal Plan, President Lazaro Cardenas has made provision for the conserving of national wealth by setting aside as reserve fields, certain areas which are not to be exploited until some future date, when necessity demands. General Tapia Sanchez said that he would carry out the President's orders as long as he was in office.

Taxi Drivers Helped

The Transit Department, the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, the Taxi-Drivers' Association and other organizations have joined forces for the formation of a confederation to work in behalf of their interests.

These taxis, it has been said, congest traffic, cause accidents and disturbance and are not even a form of livelihood for their drivers who barely cover expenses. A project has been submitted to the Ministry of National Economy which would end this condition and replace the desultory taxis with definite parking stands where taxis may be found at all hours.

This project, labor argues, coupled with a reduction in the price of gasoline, would considerably reduce the unfavorable working conditions for more than 5000 chauffeurs in the Federal District.

Low Lumber Freight Rates Are Extended

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Traffic officials of leading eastern railroads have agreed to proposals of western lines to extend to May 31, next year, experimentally reduced freight rates on lumber which were to have expired on Nov. 30.

They also considered reductions in rates for lumber, it was revealed, proposed by southern and southwestern lines to aid producers in those regions to compete in the eastern territory with lumber shipped from the Pacific coast.

Although final details were not agreed upon, the eastern executives were said to have concurred in a general reduction to expire when the reduced rates from the Pacific coast end.

Furniture Trade Soaring; Sales 10 To 50 P. C. Over 1934; Pay Rolls Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In a majority of the 146 cities regarded as America's chief furniture producers, lathes are shrieking again, night and day in many cases, according to a survey just completed by the Merchandise Mart, Chicago's great wholesale furniture market.

The report reveals almost unanimous reports of soaring sales, extra shifts, and bigger and heavier pay rolls.

Trade reports show sales gains for the year, to date, of from 10 to 50 per cent over 1934 and in some instances, increases for the months of the excellent mid-summer market, July and August, reflecting results run as high as 80 per cent over the like period a year ago.

Prosperity seems to have already rounded the corner in America's furniture-making cities and presidents and sales managers throughout the industry are reporting the almost forgotten phenomena of orders stacking up and deliveries running behind in spite of steadily stepped-up production schedules.

Generally increased buying power of the American public, a widespread condition of depreciated furniture through several dark years of minimum buying, and the unusual appeal of modern type furniture to the younger generation now setting up housekeeping for itself are reasons most frequently cited in the survey for the ability of the industry to put thousands of men back to work.

Sale of Great Lakes Paper Assets Approved

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Bondholders of the Great Lakes Paper Company voted to accept an offer to purchase assets of the company submitted by Lynn E. Aldrich and John E. Gaefell, on behalf of some 25 United States newspaper publishers.

The vote, as announced after a lengthy meeting, showed bonds of the face value of $4,627,200 in favor of the offer and $1,374,000 against. The decision must go before the court for approval.

In all five offers were before the bondholders.

Sees Building Boom

John W. Watzek Jr.
President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association

Lumber Association Head Says Building Will Double in 1936

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—John W. Watzek Jr. of Chicago, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, predicts that residential construction expenditures would double in 1936.

Members of the association's executive committee assembled to plan even lower-cost housing.

Two big objectives of the lumber industry, Mr. Watzek said, were production of a $1000 prefabricated house of wood and greater use of lumber in building arches, supporting structures and radio towers.

"Last year $200,000,000 was spent in residential construction," he said in an interview. "This year $400,000,000 was spent on residences and it will be at least double that next year."

The lumber manufacturers seek to design a livable house at a cost of $1000 or a little more, to compete with prefabricated houses made with other materials.

"The lumber industry is going after the low-cost housing market hot and heavy," Mr. Watzek said. "The experience that we have had in constructing CCC camp buildings apparently offers some possibilities in application to the low-cost housing field."

Cotton Industry Asks $15,000,000 AAA Allotment

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The cotton textile industry's fight to revive its exports was crystallized in a plea to the Administration for a $15,000,000 allotment under an AAA amendment.

Given that fund—under a provision segregating 30 per cent of import duties to stimulate American agricultural exports—"we can lead the mobilization of American industry toward recovery," said Samuel Lamport, chairman of the Tolerance Committee of the Export Association.

Speaking at a dinner last night, he said the export of unmanufactured cotton had been specifically excluded from any benefits under Section 32.

He said between $90,000,000 and $150,000,000 would be available annually, half of which "we understand has been earmarked as a benefit payment to farmers on raw cotton."

"Not one dollar has been allocated to the textile industry," he asserted.

If the fund is granted, Mr. Lamport said, the industry would use it to regain its markets in 75 countries "where our textile trade has dwindled to a vanishing point."

Consumption of Raw Cotton by Brazil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A new high in consumption of raw cotton by Brazil's spinning and weaving mills is reported by the Commerce Department.

The department said Commercial Attaché J. Winsor Ives reported total consumption in Brazil in 1934 reached the unprecedented peak of 120,000,000 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) as compared with 102,355,000 kilos in 1933 and 67,500,000 kilos in 1929.

The department said a significant fact in connection with the Brazilian cotton development was that raw cotton consumption in recent years had increased in inverse proportions to the number of active spindles In 1932, with 2,698,175 active spindles the industry consumed only 91,763,000 kilos of raw cotton, whereas in 1934, with 2,532,342, or 6 per cent fewer spindles in operation, consumption reached the all time high of 120,000,000 kilos, or about 530,000 American bales.

Public Interests Must Come First, Says Charles Gay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—"The time has come when we must adopt a professional attitude toward our business which is, essentially, one of service. If we are to stay in business, if we are to maintain our self-respect, we must ever bear in mind that the interests of our clients—the public—come first," declared Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, last night before the annual meeting of the Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms at the Union League Club here.

"If our exchanges ever were 'private clubs' they are so no longer," Mr. Gay continued. "They are financial institutions performing a definite public service to the public and, as such, the public interest is, and must be, paramount. They are essential instruments in our economic and social machinery and serve the interests of millions of security holders and touch the lives of untold millions of people in every walk of life whose daily occupations are definitely tied in with the security markets."

Mr. Gay said that security buyers were contributing to the inflation of values in the stock market through their desire to avoid paying federal income tax on capital appreciation. He said that it is likely to become a more important inflationary influence in the market if prices continue to rise.

A large amount of buying in the last year, Mr. Gay said, has been on a cash basis for investment purposes. The investors, he continued, who bought sizable blocks when the market was near its depression low level now are in a dilemma. If they sell and take their profits they must pay a substantial tax to the Federal Government. As a result, he said, investors are encouraged to hold their securities.

The federal tax on capital gains was a contributing factor in the 1929 inflation in stock prices, Mr. Gay said and recalled that certain houses warned their customers to take profits, but they were not heeded because of the tax situation. "Later on, of course," he added, "they had to accept bigger losses than if they had chosen to shoulder the tax."

Irving Trust Asks SEC for Exemption From Utility Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—As trustee in bankruptcy for four utility companies, the Irving Trust Company of New York has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to declare that it is not a utility holding company and is not required to register under the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The application for exemption from the registration requirements of the holding company law automatically exempts the Irving Trust Company unless and until the SEC rules to the contrary. The bank is trustee in bankruptcy for the National Electric Power Company, the National Public Service Corporation, the Seaboard Public Service Company and the Electric Management and Engineering Corporation.

Declaring that these companies are now only "corporate shells" without any material connection with going utility concerns, the Irving Trust argued that "while it may have technical interest in certain shares of public utility companies or holding companies, nevertheless, in no ordinary business sense has it or is it conducting or directing, to any extent, the affairs or business of any public utility or holding company."

Agreement Reached On Insull Utility

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Virtually all groups interested in the Middle West Utilities Company, once part of the $2,000,000,000 public utility empire built by Samuel Insull, had reached an agreement on a proposed reorganization plan.

The new plan, described as a compromise between stockholder and creditor groups, provides for only one class of stock. It allocates 3,000,000 shares of stock in the reorganized company to creditors with a reported division of 1,710,000 to secured creditors, the banks, and 1,290,000 to unsecured creditors, the noteholders.

The new proposal was to be submitted to Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson today for approval.

Preferred stockholders were to receive one new share for each old share and the common stockholders were to get one new share for each 100 old ones.

Abner Stillwell, of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, said virtually all committees involved in the litigation had promised to support the new organization plan.

N. Y. State Bank Deposits $33,866,000 Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—In 137 mutual savings banks today, the people of New York State have on deposit over $5,179,000,000, according to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. This is an increase of more than $33,866,000 over the like date a year ago.

The number of depositors increased to 5,918,000 during the same period, a rise of 52,000

"The quarter ending Sept. 30 shows a decrease in total deposits from the preceding quarter," Harold Stone, president of the state association and president of the Onondaga County Savings Banks, Syracuse, said in announcing the compilations. "Our depositors withdrew $7,970,000 more than they deposited during the past three months. In the like period the number of depositors fell off by 396."

New Securities Legislation Perplexing Financial Marts

Springing up suddenly in two years as a result of investors' losses during the depression and the investigations of Congress into the cause of those losses, federal control of the security business has developed since 1933 from nothing into a machinery of laws, rules and regulations which touches practically every movement of a security from issuance to ultimate default or replacement.

Adjustment to the two acts of Congress under which this federal regulation is carried out, the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is now a paramount concern of New York's financial district. Although the Securities and Exchange Commission, which handles the administrative features of the new laws, has now been in operation for more than a year, new problems continue to perplex the financial community.

This is the first of a series of four articles to discuss some of the problems which have arisen in connection with federal regulation of the security business.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—At the annual meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association at White Sulphur Springs, commencing Oct. 26, an important part of the formal discussion is to be devoted to the effect of the Securities Act of 1933 on the mechanisms of the capital market. An even larger proportion of the informal discussion will probably center about the same problem.

One of the outstanding difficulties of the investment bankers lies in the requirement of the law that 20 days must pass between the formal registration of a new issue and its offering to the public. In the old days a deal could be made in an afternoon and the issue offered to the public the next morning.

The purposes of this waiting period were reviewed by Commissioner Landis on Wednesday. One was to permit examination of the registration by the SEC "and correction of its patent defects," or the institution of proceedings to prevent sale of the security. The other was to provide for more orderly distribution.

Wall Street finds two major difficulties in this waiting period. First, it "flies in the face of human nature" because of the temptation it presents to houses and salesmen to "jump the gun" on new offerings and sell to good customers on the "nod-and-wink" system during the waiting period.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the new offering can hardly be kept a secret, for preliminary negotiations between dealers must be made before the date when the issue can be legally offered to the public. Thus the salesmen are fairly well informed some time in advance.

On the other side of the fence, one of the leading statistical services here has been extracting the essential information from registration statements and selling it to large investors, who therefore know, well ahead of the offering date, the nature of the issue and whether it fits their needs. Thus both salesman and customer know the general details of an offering some time before they can legally discuss it.

One of the temptations in this situation developed out of the so-called "red herring" prospectus. It is an advance copy of the ultimate prospectus, and is distributed by wholesalers to retailers to give them the essential details of a coming issue. It bears a red ink warning stamped across the face that it is not final and is not an offering prospectus. Nevertheless it led dealers easily into temptation.

The other objection investment bankers have to the 20-day waiting period is that it often permits the auspicious moment for an offering to pass away. The underwriter may prepare his issue during a favorable market, and register it immediately. During the next 20 days, while he bites his nails, the market turns soft and at the end of the period is in no condition to take the offering.

The World's Business

Singletax Redivivus

JUST as I was thinking that the singletax (I spell it, as it should be spelled, as one word) had petered out, there came to my desk two books on the movement, together with a newspaper report of the very successful tenth annual Henry George Congress. It is gratifying to be reminded of an early enthusiasm. The times need the singletax. Where I have differed in the past from the singletaxers is over what it would do. The more ardent say it would dispense with all other forms of taxation, cure poverty, and end the business cycle. It would certainly mitigate all three. Because I simply think that the singletax is a good idea, instead of a universal cureall, singletaxers, I am afraid, have never had very much use for me!

With this preface I turn to the singletax books that have just arrived. Alas! they bear the old imprint of singlemindedness. The first is Albert Jay Nock's "Our Enemy, the State." Attracted as I am to Mr. Nock's powerful case for the singletax, I am repelled by the title, and the argument in the book in support of it. According to Mr. Nock, we would have no further use for state intervention in our economic life if the rental value of land were expropriated. If our problems could be resolved so simply! To me the state would still have many functions to perform even if this reform were realized. A land tax would not end the danger from private monopoly, which thrives on control of enterprise rather than control of the land. Nor would it bring into balance what economists call "the mutual generation of errors of optimism and pessimism," by enterprisers, investors, consumers. Both factors lie at the root of the business cycle. In this respect the state has a function to perform. It should protect consumers. And when depression has overcome men's minds, it should show an example of optimism, expressed, for instance, by public works building.

But I do agree most heartily with Mr. Nock in thinking that we must be on our guard lest we all become tools of the state. A state is as voracious for power as an individual. The persistence of a "let's pass a law" attitude toward social problems from excessive speculation to a glut in potato production might one day relieve us of the liberty to say for whom we shall work, where we shall live, and whom we shall marry. Statism works by that kind of stealth. That is the story of nations which become blind to everything except faith in state omniscience. The state should be servant, not master. Our great problem nowadays is not only to improve the business that must inevitably be left to the state but to keep the state within bounds.

The other book is by Emil O. Jorgensen, and its title is "The Stagnation of Industry; Its *Cause* and *Cure*." Even without the italics, the title would be ambitious enough. With them it becomes as dogmatic as Mr. Nock's. In Mr. Jorgensen's case his devotion to the singletax is so singleminded that it leads him into exceedingly strange paths. Take these sentences:

> This rising rent of land, the major portion of which has been privately appropriated by the land-holders, has absorbed annually the great benefits of science, discovery, and labor-saving machinery, and thus held the price level up to the high point it was before. The average price of these goods is no lower today than it was in the period of the oxcart and the spinning wheel!
>
> Or
>
> Why, with the phenomenal growth of productive power, has the price level not declined? The answer is clear. It has not declined because just as rapidly as the productive power of capital and labor has increased, just so rapidly has the rent, or value, of land, risen—this rising rent, or value, of land thus giving to the "owners" of the earth in unearned incomes those very benefits which should have been conferred upon *all* the people in lower living costs.

Thus Mr. Jorgensen implies that, on the evidence of a century-old stickiness of a certain range of prices, living standards for nonlandowners have not improved. This comes from a view of progress from the ivory tower of singletax theory. Looking at progress from the mundane ground of experience, we must admit that the vast majority of Americans have benefited from "the great benefits of science, discovery and labor-saving machinery." Is it necessary to prove this statistically? Surely the facts speak for themselves—like the war in Ethiopia, which, till Mr. Roosevelt used his common sense, awaited proof!

If Mr. Jorgensen's theory were the case, why were the ox-cart and the spinning wheel ever superseded? Surely not to supply the greater needs of landowners. Landowners are a minor element in the population. So is their income. Though their earnings arise while they are sleeping and the rest of the population is working, they take a minor share of the national income. Last year, for instance, it was only 2.2 per cent. What has happened, of course, is that buying power has been diffused among the generality of the population. Living standards go up with increased wages as well as with lowered prices. In Colonial times, for instance, wheat was about the price it is today; but a carpenter then received 48 cents *a day*, but now receives $1.175 *an hour*. It is the demands of such nonlandowners that have introduced in progressive stages the automobile instead of the ox-cart and the automatic loom for the spinning jenny.

Sticky industrial prices are, indeed, a menace to progress, and no one who has read this column consistently will doubt that Mr. Jorgensen's case against them finds me a warm champion. But the use of the state as much as the expropriation of land values is necessary in keeping them flexible.

In his contribution to singletax literature Mr. Jorgensen performs a noteworthy service in pleading for the introduction of the singletax at the bottom and showing how it could be done. His illustration is Chicago, where we have seen the spectacle of whole buildings torn down in order to save taxes. New York might prove another example. There the social reformers are wrestling with the slum problem. Success is very puny. Why? Because the owners of the crime-breeding tenements expect some day to profit from a rise in land values. Slums would be eliminated and building of all kinds stimulated if the full rental value of all city lands were taken by taxation and taxation of all dwellings eliminated. Too revolutionary? Confiscatory? Well, at least let us copy Pittsburgh, where the fabian tactic has been adopted of separating land from improvements for tax purposes, and progressively transferring the imposts on improvements to land.

H. B. E.

Need of Federal Aid to Merchant Marine Explained

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—American merchant marine information assembled at the Commerce Department recorded that the United States would be in a shipping predicament somewhat similar to that of 1914 if Europe should become embroiled in another war.

Shipping experts said, however, that the business of getting American goods to foreign ports would be only about a third as troublesome as it was in 1914 and 1915. American ships now carry about three times the portion of America's trade that they did at the outbreak of the World War.

Federal aid, they argued, was necessary to meet the differential in foreign ship building cost, whether that aid is extended through ocean mail contracts or through a flat subsidy.

The figures assembled by the department showed that within seven years three fourths of the American merchant marine fleet will reach the obsolescent age of 20 years. Although the actual age of these ships is only about 13 years, experts said so far as design was concerned, they were already more than 20 years old.

They explained this by the rush manner in which the ships were built during the World War, when old, existing plans were used for the sake of construction speed.

U. S. Shipping Gains

Whereas in 1914, foreign ships were carrying about 90 per cent of America's foreign trade, they now carry only about two thirds of it. About one third of it goes in American bottoms, one third in British ships and the other third is distributed among the ships of all other nations.

From the standpoint of tonnage, the figures showed that the United States merchant marine ranks a poor second to Great Britain. In the number and tonnage of speedy ships, it ranks third to Great Britain and Germany.

But it ranks eighth in the number of ships that are modern, having fewer ships less than 10 years old than Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Italy, Norway or France.

The ranking of the eight principal shipping nations in the matter of tonnage was set down as:

Great Britain, 13,205,000; United States, 3,065,000; Japan, 2,969,000; Germany, 2,740,000; France, 2,250,000; Italy, 2,132,000;; Netherlands, 1,757,000; Norway, 1,515,000.

Netherlands to Aid New Firms and Urge Private Initiative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A technical "exploration" service for industry is to be set up by the Government here.

This service is aimed at helping private firms and pointing the way to new initiative.

First of all an inventory will be made of present openings and the position of Dutch industries. Then a statement on the industrial position will be issued, and finally an exploration of possible new lines of trade will be made.

Many enterprises in the Netherlands require immediate credit for reorganization. A company whose function will be to provide this credit, which the banks cannot at present provide, is planned here. Industrialization under government supervision is the slogan in Amsterdam.

Financial improvements are being made too. The big gap in the Netherlands' budget for 1936 was filled the other day when the Second Chamber of Parliament adopted the Retrenchment Bill, reducing the estimated deficit for 1936 of some 120,000,000 florins ($80,000,000) by 75,000,000 florins ($50,000,000). The rest of the deficit will be met through reduction of the total of unemployment expenditure, the levying of 20 per cent surtax on the turnover tax and increased death duties.

It is realized that the most opportunities for employment are to be found in the sphere of industry. In industry, adaptation is taking place along natural lines. The fact that during the first six months of 1935 for a value of 20,000,000 florins ($13,000,000) more in industrial products were exported than during the same period of 1934, is held to furnish proof of the contention that Netherlands' industry is again entering competitive markets.

Consumer Eventually To Pay for Social Security

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Glenn A. Bowers, director of unemployment insurance, New York State Department of Labor, told the Purchasing Agents Associaton of New York that most of the cost of unemployment insurance will eventually be borne by consumers as a part of the price of commodities.

He added, however, that there is a tendency at present toward narrowing the margin of profit.

"This means," he said, "that as the price structure is readjusted to accommodate the cost of social security legislation, part of the cost will fall upon stockholders and upon owners generally."

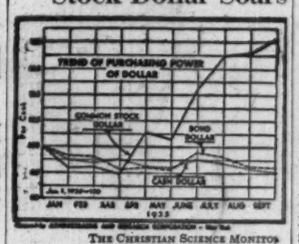
He declared that any employer who claims he is likely to be bankrupt by the cost of unemployment insurance ignores the fact that it will be distributed equally upon all his competitors.

Loans to Brokers Decrease $7,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $818,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 16, a decrease of $7,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Oct. 17, 1934, were $626,000,000.

Value of Common Stock Dollar Soars



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE purchasing power of the dollar invested in common stocks during September advanced appreciably above the level existing at the end of August, making another new high for the year, according to the monthly index prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation, New York. On the other hand, the bond dollar's buying power declined slightly, as did the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash.

At the end of September, the index of the purchasing power of the common stock dollar stood at 120.6, compared with 117.9 at the close of August. In comparison, the bond dollar was substantially below the common stock dollar, being 96.2 at the end of September, against 96.3 at the close of the previous month.

Reserve Balances Rise $204,000,000 To Another Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The weekly Federal Reserve Bank statement reports that member bank reserve balances rose $204,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 16 to the unprecedented peak of $5,534,000,000.

This figure—$1,538,000,000 greater than last year—is about $2,910,000,000 in excess of legal requirements, the statement said.

The increase was brought about by imports of $121,000,000 in gold during the week which brought total stocks to $9,584,000,000, a new high level.

Contributing also was a transfer of Treasury cash amounting to $54,000,000 which was moved from the reserve banks to other depositories. The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 16, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,489,000,000, an increase of $9,000,000 compared with the preceding week and $32,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On October 16 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,496,000,000, an increase of $18,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with an increase of $204,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, offset in part by increases of $121,000,000 in monetary gold stock and $8,000,000 in Treasury and National Bank currency and decreases of $2,000,000 in money in circulation, $54,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $2,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

"Member bank reserve balances on Oct. 16 were estimated to be approximately $2,910,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Crowell Head Says Trade Gains Rising

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Thomas H. Beck of New York City, president of the Crowell Publishing Company, said today that business is "rolling fast" toward prosperity.

He described the present situation as "good" and urged businessmen to do nothing to "gum it up."

To newspaper and magazine publishers and advertisers who heard his message at the annual meeting of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, Mr. Beck gave this advice:

"Go out and cut a bigger slice of increased advertising brought on by better business."

The publisher compared the activities of John R. McCarl, Comptroller General, whose rulings he said had crippled "pet" projects of the Administration, with the functions of the ABC.

Mr. McCarl's braking of New Deal expenditures are just as necessary, he said, as is the "hard fact-finding on which the ABC bases its reports to advertisers on newspaper and magazine circulation."

Sizable Increase In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Association of American Railways announces loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 12 were 734,274 cars, an increase of 97,275 above the corresponding week in 1934 and 63,594 above 1933. Loadings were 27,397 cars above last week.

Miscellaneous loadings were 287,404 cars, an increase of 8117 above the preceding week, 40,586 above 1934 and 39,067 above 1933.

Less than carlot merchandise, 165,999, a decrease of 2751; increase 3704 above 1934, and decrease 6081 below 1933.

New York Banks Deluged With Foreign Funds

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Large Wall Street banks are being deluged with foreign funds.

Exact figures on the influx are lacking, but the fact that gold imports since Labor Day have exceeded $350,000,000 provides a fair indicator.

While most international banking quarters express the firm opinion that a major war in Europe in the immediate future is unlikely, they acknowledge that the piling up of foreign funds in New York is quite a clear indication that European capitalists are fearful.

"Here is a check for about $150,000 just received from Paris," commented one banker. "Here is another for somewhat less from Brussels. Tomorrow I am receiving an account of a few million dollars from London. It is the same story in most of the big banks."

Of course, this inflow of foreign capital is not due solely to war fears. Part of it represents the sending of money here for investment by foreign capitalists who think recovery prospects in the United States are brighter than elsewhere.

Part of it represents funds from gold standard countries sent here in fear of currency devaluation at home.

As far as the gold movement is concerned, it is an immediate reflection of exchange operations. When the London gold price, or the ratio of gold standard currencies to dollars, makes it profitable to import gold and sell it to the U. S. Treasury, banking houses automatically undertake those transactions.

But behind the rates which make these gold transactions profitable, is a movement of capital, not always easy to trace. Much of the gold is coming from France. Indirectly, this may in large measure represent movement of funds from Italy and England. Italy has been selling gold to the Bank of France to get exchange to pay for war purchases.

The British equalization fund has had to support the pound sterling against a movement of funds out of London, normally the world's principal repository of liquid capital.

It has done this by selling French francs and buying pounds in the open market. This has depressed the franc, and tended to swell the flow of gold from Paris to New York.

For the week ended Oct. 16, gold received at New York totalled $116,628,000, the largest for any week since early 1934, when tentative stabilization of the dollar just under 60 per cent of its old parity brought a record-breaking influx. Of that total, $83,846,000 came from France.

Internal Revenues Collections Rise 5 P. C. in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Internal revenue collections for the first quarter of this fiscal year are up 5 per cent over the same period of last year.

The Treasury's monthly statement shows that from July 1 through Sept. 30 a total of $845,471,253 had been collected as compared with $804,878,165 last year.

Collections for September, however, dropped $867,000 below September, 1934, figures, the total for this September being $378,870,399.

The Treasury's daily financial statement as of Oct. 15 showed total receipts since July 1 of $1,120,192,387 as compared with $1,121,363,496 in the same period last year. The decrease was attributed largely to legal delays in collecting farm processing taxes.

Pennsylvania Hard Coal Wages and Employment Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Oct. 18—An increase of 19 per cent in employment and nearly 35 per cent in wage disbursements in Pennsylvania anthracite mines, from the middle of August to the middle of September, is shown in indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

The indexes are based on reports to the Anthracite Institute from 32 mining companies.

THE COMING
MOTOR BOOM
AND SUBSEQUENT SLUMP
By L. L. B. ANGAS

In this complete 16-page Brookmire Bulletin Major Angas surveys the probabilities for growth in the Motor Industry and projects his forecast for the next three years. The analysis is replete with graphs and statistics.

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A. F. of L. Studies Many Proposals On Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18—Proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution and to the organic law of the American Federation of Labor featured the fifty-fifth annual convention of the federation here today as delegates drove forward to a close of the meeting tonight.

Resolutions favoring constitutional amendments that would restrict the power of the courts to nullify laws passed by Congress were introduced and others designed to amend the federation's constitution to make it easier to oust subversive elements from its own ranks also were presented.

Election Remains

Before the end of the session the delegates also were to hold their annual election. William Green, president of the federation, apparently was unopposed for re-election, which would assure him altogether a decade of leadership.

It was believed the present membership of the executive council would be largely returned. Only one vacancy is expected, that of Maj. George L. Berry, of the printing pressmen, who now is eleventh of the 15 vice-presidents. Major Berry is resigning to serve as co-ordinator of industrial relations under an appointment of President Roosevelt.

The two major issues are out of the way. The building trades controversy apparently will be settled by a mediation committee and the advocates of industrial unions were defeated a second time late last night by the forces of craft unionism.

One of the resolutions dealing with radicalism refers to "an insidious effort by communistic and allied organizations to undermine the confidence of working men and women in the American Federation of Labor." It asserts that Communists are distributed among trade unions and each is assigned to a special task. Referring to these agitators as "proven red termites" who are "endeavoring to destroy our Government and the American Federation of Labor," the resolution urges that central labor councils "declare themselves the judges of their own membership and refuse to seat delegates who are members or supporters of the Communist Party."

Differ on Constitution

A variety of viewpoints appeared in the many resolutions to amend the Federal Constitution.

One went back in history to declare that the "founders of our nation by implication only gave the Supreme Court certain powers," and that the Supreme Court had "assumed the power to nullify the expressed will of the legislative and executive branches."

"We do not believe it is desirable or reasonable that the Supreme Court of nine members should have the power to declare an act of Congress null and void by a 5 to 4 decision, as has been done in a number of cases," it says. "We petition Congress to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution having for its purpose the limiting of the power of the Supreme Court to nullify an act of Congress only by a 7 to 2 decision and that should the number of members of the court be increased in the future that the same ratio be maintained."

Other Suggestions

Several of the resolutions used the words "militant action of labor," and urged that the American Federation of Labor "force an amendment in the Constitution against the power of the Supreme Court to nullify legislation in the interest of labor."

One of the most specific of the proposals would amend the Constitution so that "the Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18; to limit the work-time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners, and provide for the relief of the aged, invalided, sick and unemployed wage earners and employees in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensations or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of all employers, wage earners and employees, or from one or more of such sources; to establish and take over natural resources, properties and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, transportation, banking, public utilities and other businesses to be owned and operated by the Government of the United States or its agencies thereof for the benefit of the people and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers, farmers and consumers."

Curbs on Courts

One of the more radical proposals for amending the Federal Constitution was that "when any elected representatives passed a law or any law is enacted by the referendum of our people, whether these laws be made by the Federal Government, State Government, County or City Government, that no law enacted by the representatives or the referendum shall be declared unconstitutional by any Federal Court, State Court, County Court or Municipal Court." It was significant that this resolution did not specify the Supreme Court.

Another resolution urges that American citizenship be a qualification for membership in the American Federation of Labor.

'Gas' Tax Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gasoline tax collections recorded a total of $794,416 in September, as compared with $618,383 for the same period last year, while the income for the nine-month period ended Sept. 30 was given as $6,418,808, compared with $5,684,352 for the corresponding time last year, according to a statement issued by the state tax commission. The increase for the month amounted to 28.46 per cent, and for the nine-month period, 12.91 per cent. Collections for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1935-36 were $2,275,797, compared with $1,937,861 for a like period last year, an increase of 17.43 per cent.

'The Writings' Form Third Group

Nehemiah, Job and Psalms Afford Outstanding Examples of Literary Excellence—God's Comfort of Job Fits All Ages—Psalms and Proverbs Illuminate World's Paths of Faith and Wisdom

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Seventeenth of 84 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE third of the major groups into which the books of the Old Testament logically fall is "the Writings" (*Hagiographa* in the Greek, which signifies "sacred writings"). While this as a group is perhaps less important than the Law and the Prophets, three of the books are outstanding: Nehemiah, Job and the Psalms.

Historically, and also for literary excellence, these books are unsurpassed in the whole Bible. The great work of Nehemiah, his rallying of Judah to the task of rebuilding the walls in order to re-establish the ancient glory of the city and security against its foes, is an outstanding example of patriotism and practical enterprise based upon firm convictions.

Job's argument in a persistent effort to reconcile God's ways to men has no superior in all ancient literature as an example of a troubled heart seeking to find and to know God. Of the Psalms it may be said that during the long centuries a vast host has found in them solace and comfort to cheer and smooth the path of human experience.

The books of this group appear in the Jewish Bible as follows: (1) the Poetical Books: Psalms, Proverbs, Job; (2) the Five Rolls: The Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; (3) Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

Job

James Anthony Froude speaks of the book of Job as "towering up alone, far away above all the poetry of the world." Not the least of the merits of Job is its universality. Its locale may be anywhere, and its authorship is a mystery. Some scholars would place it after the Exile, others at a period much earlier.

It matters little as to time or place, for its appeal is universal and permanent. It is quite sincerely believed by some scholars that it is an imaginative work built around an individual to illustrate the struggles of a suffering mortal held between faith and doubt, but in which faith triumphs. It is purely a drama of words without action. To Job in the depth of despair, such as is not uncommon to humanity, come his three friends, who present the common belief that Job's sufferings are due to his sins. He denies this, for his life has been exemplary; and in an outburst, he challenges God to reveal the cause of his sufferings.

God's answer is one of the grandest, most sublime revelations of divine glory. And the conclusion is the need for full faith, believing even when proof may not be produced. Job at last is comforted, finding full faith in an omniscient God who blesses all, faith which carries us over all the barriers of life, even though we may not see beyond. It has been said that "the problem of the poem [Job] is to reconcile faith in God with the inequalities of His providence"—inequalities, however, only so far as human belief is concerned.

Psalms

Unlike most books of the Old Testament, Psalms is not the product of a given period, but of centuries. Commonly, its authorship is ascribed to David. But it is now rather well established that the "Sweet Singer of Israel," in most cases, was someone other than the great King. Often it seems that the dedication of a Psalm to David has been mistaken for evidence of its authorship.

Scholars are quite generally agreed that many of the Psalms, in fact most of them, bear a date after the return from Exile, centuries after David's reign. Many of the Psalms had long existed orally, and doubtless had been sung and chanted by those who were comforted by their inspiring messages. The final compilation of Psalms, as we now have it, may be placed at about 100 B. C.

In his "Modern Approach to the Old Testament," Dr. Jewett C. Townsend points out that the Psalms fall into five natural divisions: 1 to 41; 42 to 72; 73 to 89; 90 to 106; 107 to 150. The Jews have recognized these divisions since the second century of the Christian era. And he states that the Psalms in each division bear evidence internally that they have come down as a group from a distant source. For example, in the first group "Jehovah" occurs 272 times, and "Elohim," 15 times; in the second group, "Jehovah" is found but 30 times, and "Elohim," 164—manifestly indicating a relation to the "J" and "E" sources of the Pentateuch.

Composed for Temple

That many of the Psalms were composed for use in the Temple, appears from their dedication, "For the Chief Musician." The word "Selah," which occurs at the end of many stanzas is believed by some scholars to be merely a musical or liturgical notation. Dr. Townsend closes his dissertation on the Psalms by a quotation from Harold B. Hunting, a well-known Biblical scholar, an excellent expression of the quality and value of the Psalms:

"These great poems have been on the lips of more men and women throughout the centuries than any other words ever written, except the sayings of Jesus. 'They have furnished the bridal hymns, the battle songs, the pilgrim marches, the penitential prayers and the public praises of every nation in Christendom since Christendom was born.' The Book of Psalms has been called 'the mirror of the soul' because there is no noble emotion, no depth of longing, which does not find expression in it. Hence it is, as St. Augustine said, that 'the Psalms are read in all the world, and there is nothing hid from the heart thereof.'"

Proverbs

The proverb has been defined as "a brief saying which arrests attention by its truth, and remains in the memory because of the felicity of its language" (Booth's *Background of Bible*, p. 108). While it has been commonly believed that because of his much-exploited wisdom, the Book of Proverbs came from the hand of Solomon, it is now believed that it is the product of many authors, and that their authorship extends over several centuries. It is apparent that the compiler gathered the fruits of many harvests; and because some of the most important were ascribed to Solomon, his name was given to the collection.

The Proverbs sprang from a native, philosophical observation of human affairs, coupled with divine insight; and, as such, they certainly contain gems of priceless value. There is in them little of the inspiration manifested by the great Prophets, but there is a type of wisdom that could emanate only from a keen observer of life as lived under a variety of circumstances, and who was conscious of God's power and presence.

"Nowhere," declares Joubert, "is there another such manual of conduct, nowhere wiser common sense made memorable in a fusing of ethics and rhetoric." Authorship of many of the Proverbs runs back even beyond tradition. The book, as it stands today, may be assigned to a date anywhere between 350 and 150 B. C. Its style is varied, with aphoristic couplets and antithetic parallelisms as its best literary forms.

Lehman Pleads For Promotion Of State Compacts

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today urged all states in the Union to join hands in the movement for interstate compacts, especially labor agreements "for the permanent welfare of all."

"The principle of interstate cooperation by compacts has great difficulties but nevertheless, great possibilities," the Chief Executive told delegates of a dozen industrial states here for a meeting of the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts.

The Governor emphasized that compacts were desirable not only in labor and industry, but also in crime detection, apprehension and prosecution; milk control, taxation and transportation.

Country Watching

"The people of the country are going to watch this conference and the views expressed here," Mr. Lehman said.

This is the sixteenth meeting of the Governors, first organized in 1931 by President Roosevelt, then Governor.

The delegates heard a warning from State Senator Henry Parkman (R.), of Massachusetts, that universal agreement on the part of all compacting states would be essential to provide for protection of all.

"It would do no good," he said, "for a few states in one region of the country to agree on the establishment of a 40 or 48-hour week and then find that in another competing section the states were willing to work their labor for 60 hours and thus secure an unfair economic advantage.

Constitution Transformed

"The sole result would be that competition would be transferred from the field of individual states to a regional battleground; region would be set up against region, instead of state against state; and we should be no further advanced in the attempt to solve our economic difficulties by state action."

Senator Parkman declared that the Supreme Court decision outlawing the NRA has given states the opportunity "to demonstrate their capacity to act in concert and thus to check the tendency to centralize all control, all authority at Washington."

"We must make the most of it," the Senator said.

He said there seemed to be a general agreement between organized labor and industry that "there was some good in NRA" and that "our problem is to pick up and salvage the best of them by the means left available by the Supreme Court decision."

The NRA principles which he said had "almost universal support" were listed by Parkman as regulation of child labor and establishment of a basic work week.

What's Going On in the Arts

New Motion Pictures

IN "Fighting Youth" (at the RKO-Boston) Universal joins the drive to make America safe for patrioteers. Holding aloft the oriflamme of A. Mitchell Palmer, William Randolph Hearst and Hamilton Fish Jr., it uncovers a startling plot originating in Moscow to ruin American football. It's bad enough when these foreign radicals try to take the profits out of business, but when they attack the institution of football, why, that's just too much for Universal.

Like all good Red-baiters, Universal doesn't bother about plausibility, assuming, no doubt, that its patrons will swallow whatever it feeds them. So we learn that an "alien enemy" has been posted in good old State University to undermine the morale of the Team. His chief lieutenant is the daughter of the wealthiest man in America—you know, just one of those spoiled kids who make up radical movements. She goes to work on the all-America football hero (Charles Farrell), and through her diabolical machinations actually makes the poor fellow repudiate football. Can you imagine that?

But don't be alarmed. The United States Government is guarding our youth from such subversive propaganda. Right on the job, you see, is a force of one hundred (100) agents of the Department of Justice, stationed at strategic points on the educational front. One of them nips this plot in time for Mr. Farrell to see the horrible mistake he has made, and go in there and win the Big Game. You may be sure the wicked Communist agent is sent back where he came from, and as for his feminine aide, she is soundly spanked by a detective—just what she needed all along. And now peace and sound sleep may return to San Simeon.

The stage show has a good deal more sense. Called the Marcus Continental Revue, it presents a large international cast in some entertaining dance numbers.

Meantime, at the Paramount and Fenway, Jane Withers is detailing the sorrows and joys of a child actress who escapes from her dishonest guardians and takes to the road with a fugitive from injustice (John McGuire). Happy ending.

The companion film is a playful little opus called "Personal Maid's Secret," in which Ruth Donnelly, the maid, acts as dea ex machina to her employers and marries the English butler (Arthur Treacher).

L. A. S.

Goodspeed's

WITH its new arrangements for exhibiting, which provide twice the former gallery space, Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place has enlarged the displays accordingly.

The chief exhibition for this fortnight is a large collection of etchings by Anders Zorn. The Swedish painter-etcher-sculptor is best known to most of us for his prints, although in his day he was a renowned portrait painter. Seen in quantity, his prints give the visitor an opportunity to estimate Anders Zorn's importance. They probably will continue to perplex us because they contain some qualities of high merit and certain characteristics of banality.

Anders Zorn had an opportunity to study with the French Impressionists of the last decades of the nineteenth century; he became engrossed with light and its influence upon surfaces, its importance in design and the enhancement of form. And probably the most engaging quality in his prints is the free play of light as it touches off areas and brings them into prominence. Zorn's illumination is always a very evident and obviously motivating factor.

In analyzing these prints we naturally recall Rembrandt, who too used light as an ingredient, but who blended it more carefully, absorbed it more smoothly in the design. Linearally, Zorn shows more orderliness, more regularity in the stroke of the line, but far less efficacy. His line is firm, audacious and often wanting in vibrancy and sensitiveness. With Rembrandt the line was a tremulous, evasive phenomenon, with great depth of connotation.

Looking from print to print, we discern a joyousness in performance, a levity and ease which are very agreeable. The portraits of well-known persons are made with more restraint, for the artist was held back somewhat by the necessities of making a likeness. Among other interesting prints to be seen at Goodspeed's are those of Prince Troubetskoy, August Strindberg, Queen Sophia and some self-portraits. Included besides are a number of the better known figures by Zorn.

Upstairs at Goodspeed's there is an exhibition of lithographs of London buildings, made a century ago by Thomas Schotter Boys. The third display is of lithographs portraying American frigates, early merchantmen, whalers, packets and clippers. They were made by that expert in marine portrayal, George C. Wales.

D. A.

Puzzling an Audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

NINA GALLAS, the heroine of Mr. Hubert Griffith's translation of Mr. Bruno Frank's "Nina," was a very popular film star. She might, in fact, have inspired Mr. Cole Porter to add another verse to the best musical comedy song of the year—

You're the Nina Gallas,
You're the Crystal Palace,
You're the top.

But Nina had a husband, who, himself earning a tidy sum as a celebrated engineer, who was bored by his wife's fame and annoyed by the demands which her professional duties made upon her time.

What is perhaps rather more surprising, Nina Gallas agreed with him, and horrified her director by declaring that she was going to abandon her career and take a country house near Winchester. But film stars have contracts, and to break hers would almost certainly break Nina, so at all costs Nina Gallas films must continue to be made. Nothing could be easier to arrange than this, for Nina had a double to do the "long shots" in her films, who deceived even her husband, the perspicacious Mr. Buchanan, from a back view. This double, Trude Melitz, was pushed into a Hollywood picture as Nina Gallas, made a great hit, and came down to Winchester on the night of the English première, where the real Nina regarded it all as an immense joke.

From the point of view of versimilitude, this play leaves a good deal to be desired. It is difficult to believe in Nina's spontaneous and unregretted withdrawal from the position of international celebrity, and in places the piece shows evidence of having been altered, not very skillfully, to suit English audiences. Several hares are started in the part of Eve O'Hara (Miss Joyce Bland), Nina's secretary, which are never satisfactorily captured. Nor is the dialogue particularly amusing. Yet the play has been an instant and unbounded success, thoroughly deserved by a remarkable feat of acting achieved by the leading actress, Miss Lucie Mannheim, brought over from Germany.

The extent of Miss Mannheim's success is to be gauged from the bewilderment of the first-night audience, who considered that the triumph of the evening had been won by the player of Trude Melitz, given on the program as Una Altra, rather than by Miss Mannheim, who was acknowledged to be playing Nina Gallas. Even at the very end of the performance there were some people who had not recognized that the player of both parts was the same actress, wearing a different wig, and talking with a more pronounced foreign accent in the one role than in the other. This perhaps is scarcely art, since the whole performance is designed to surprise rather than to move, but London appears to find it very good entertainment.

"Nina," however, has other pleasures than those supplied by Miss Mannheim. The phlegm of Mr. Cecil Parker's Buchanan is an excellent foil to the energy and zest of Mr. Hugh Miller's portrait of the film director, Schimmelmann. Their conversation in the last act, which is an exact reproduction of a conversation they have had in the second act, but with the speakers reversed, is one of the cleverest things in the play; and Mr. Dewhurst's house agent, a bundle of personal quiddity, is a delight.

H. H.

Criterion Theater—Nina, by Bruno Frank. English Version by Hubert Griffin. Directed by Owen Nares. Presented Sept. 17, 1935.

Antispoils Campaign Intensified by Women

(Continued from Page 1)

appeals, general meetings, one-day schools, regional conferences, and all the arts of a group active in enlisting public attention will be turned on the subject, it is announced. Every governor or mayor is asked to designate a week in January as a "better government personnel week."

It is pointed out that:

"The cost of personnel service is an important factor in the conduct of any private business and is of even greater importance in running our public business. One of the crying needs of the hour in order to improve the service and reduce its cost is for better trained personnel in public office."

Abuses Pointed Out

A statement by Marguerite M. Wells, president of the National League of Women Voters points out that:

"League members cannot take part in such a campaign without becoming aware of frequent abuses in the appointment or dismissal of Government personnel. It will be difficult and often impossible for the League to act effectively on the special case at issue. But the indignation aroused by such abuses will need not so much to be suppressed, as to be directed. With a little invention a way can almost always be found to make the case in point illustrate the general abuse, and to do so is often more effective than to make a fight on individuals."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 209 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, no regular time assigned. WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.
Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 2 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; WIXK, 31.38m.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days, except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYD, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Visitors to Yellowstone Show Gain of 22 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo.—By air for the first time and by all means of locomotion, including shoe leather, more tourists visited Yellowstone this year than ever before. The previous high mark of 1934 was exceeded by 22 per cent, park authorities report.

Every state in the Union and 26 countries contributed to the 317,998 total. Automobile visitors came from all states, Alaska and 21 countries. Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania sent most rail travelers, while motor traffic was heaviest from Montana, California and Illinois. The new airport at West Yellowstone accounted for 170. Horseback and on foot came 2557. The decline in pedestrians from 4013 last year to 2222 is taken as showing a significant drop in hitch-hiking.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; Bonuses, New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, 9-14, Mass.

Christmas Cards—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment, 10 other boxes. Exp. unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. Schwer, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA—Lovely Spanish bungalows completely furnished; refined atmosphere; outdoor activities; golf, riding, hiking. MRS JORDAN P. O. Box 159. Phone 9-2126.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service. Low cost; terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." J. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 583, Washington, D. C.

General Classified

SALESMEN WANTED

SORTERGRAF needs a few more high grade office appliance agency managers and can often use salesmen in established agencies; SorterGraf has astonishing possibilities in all lines of business; price range $10 to $1500; many users have our $8000 worth of equipment; every installation saves its cost one to six times the first-year; sales help make sales; commission basis, but we seldom lose a man.
SORTERGRAF
4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-101, Watertown, N. Y.

SANATORIUMS

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Established 1922
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Telephone 755 — PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DESIRE to serve where experience in successful analysis collection and adjustment of installment paper and constainment accounts, office and field management is of value; not restricted as to location. Write S-31, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

COLLECTOR'S agent wants antiques of all descriptions, bureaus, tables, chairs, dishes, etc. RICHARD PINE, 16 Wyoming St., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 4298.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 FARK DRIVE, BOSTON

1-2-3-room suites, modern, unusually large rooms and reception halls. Overlooking the Fenway. Distinctively redecorated; free refrigeration, elevators, restricted tenancy, dignified atmosphere. Within walking distance of The Mother Church. $32-$75. Apply to Mrs. Bailey, Suite 411 Park Drive. KENmore 6515.

GEORGE A. GILES and SON
CAMBRIDGE — KIR kland 2345

DORCHESTER, MASS., 393 Ashmont St.—5 rooms, reception hall, bath, garage, hot water heat; 3 minutes rapid transit. Telephone Weymouth 2026-W.

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $21 to $35 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EWALL & MORIN Management, 1101 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston, Com. 3500.

RIVERSIDE APARTMENT HOTEL
1-5 ROOM sunny housekeeping suites, beautiful outlook, near the city, furnished or not, prices are bargains. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Kirkland 4724.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ROXBURY, MASS., 35 Alaska St. and 45 Waverly St.—Newly renovated and furnished 2 and 3-room apartments, heated, continuous hot water. Highlands 1642.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, Kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

THREE-ROOM apartment and bath; heat, gas, electricity and water furnished; convenient to schools, train and buses; rent reasonable. MRS. FLORENCE GRAHAM ROTHEN, South Orange, N. J. Phone South Orange 2-9085 for appointment.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, gymnasium and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 317.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED widow offers car and constructive companionship for home with Christian Scientists. E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD, Kindling, Stove and Furnace Wood direct from our wood lots minus middlemen's profits. Hyde Park 0672-M.

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER, 1411 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass., member of N. E. Historic Genealogical; family lineages traced; charts prepared.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Housekeeper, cook, charge schoolteacher's apt, 2 school boys, congenial home, steady. Call after 4:30 p. m. Bensonhurst 6-8579-M.

WANTED—Maid for half-day service; near Crystal Lake, Newton Highlands. Call Center Newton 5238 between 8 and 10 a. m. (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home; lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

WILLISTON PARK, 26 Yale St. (near Roslyn, L. I.), N. Y.—Six-room house, nicely furnished; garage; adults preferred; near Christian Science church; Nov. 1st; $45.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Dining room, bed room, babies' furniture. Rugs, writing desk, tables, draperies, kitchen equipment. Beacon 3175, Brookline, Mass.

INFORMATION WANTED

HARRY GOLDMAN, your sister Dink living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Please communicate. Important. Box 2-84, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. Suite 2240.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

HAMILTON WATCHES for men and women. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Convenient terms if desired.

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MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Typewriting; Letters, Cards, Bulletins, Forms. EVER-READY LETTER SERVICE, 15 E. 40th, N. Y. C. LEx. 2-3092.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests, $5 a week and up; Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day per person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COGMAN, 98 Gainsboro St.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, homelike, clean, warm; perm. or transient; parking space; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Sunny furnished rooms; $6 and $7 weekly; near station; business people, 41 Merriam Ave. Tel. 1000.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable, sunny room in modern heated apartment, kitchen privileges; convenient; reasonable rates; women only. Aspinwall 7869.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, Cortelyou Rd. and East 22nd St.—Sunny rooms, private home, for business people, single or double; walking distance to Christian Science church and two subways; $5.00. Buckminster 4-5021.

CHESTNUT HILL—Greater Boston; comfortable room in pleasant home; good transportation. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St.

FLATBUSH L. R. T.—Comfortable room for business woman in apartment with young woman and 9-year-old son; $5 weekly, breakfast and dinners optional; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

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Small Baby Grand—Almost new. Latest model. Sell for balance due on contract. Cash buyer preferred. BALDWIN PIANO WAREROOMS, Inc., 136 Boylston Street, Boston.

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1481 Harvard St. N. W., Washington, D. C., and 238 N. E. 17th St., Miami, Florida.—Clean and well appointed. For the discriminating traveler who appreciates refined environment and home comforts. Daily and weekly rates. MAUD M. ABBOTT, Hostess.

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MAN, 32, college trained with well experienced background in office management and accounting, desires opening with future; willing to locate out of N. Y. C. Write Box B-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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EXPERIENCED milliner desires position in exclusive shop; highest references. ANNA LOSCHENKOL, 480 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 2-3597.

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PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
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FLUTE instruction; also available for ensemble or obligato; will go to homes in Boston or vicinity. WALTER KNIGHT, Jam. 3972.

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18 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 870 Dudley St., near Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 1206.

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Local and Suburban Service

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At Consistently Lower Prices
Phone 3090 — 3091
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See Them on the Lot
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Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner,
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Carried in Arlington by
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HALF-SIZE DRESSES
16½ to 26½
For the certain size woman or miss who has difficulty in securing dresses to fit her correctly and smartly, we wish to call attention to our section of half size dresses that obviates her difficulties almost entirely.

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Buy Now—Save All Next Winter
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We Supply Every Fuel Need

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Phone Belmont 0600
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We telegraph flowers
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WALL PAPER and PASTE
PIPE FITTINGS, ASH CANS
394½ CABOT ST. BEV. 392
WE DELIVER

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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In a Course of Ten Lessons
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Poetry, Play Coaching—Bible Reading
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A Service for Every Household
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For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
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READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Beautiful New Fur-Trimmed Dressy Coats
featured at
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Established 72 Years
WEDDING GIFTS of VALUE
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Home Cooking for Sale Here
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38 WEST ELM STREET

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Start the Season right
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FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
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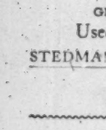

LILA DRESS SHOPPE
Gowns
$7.95—$22.50
Millinery
Tel. Bea. 3142 Open Eves.
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HAMILTON, WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES
Buxton Leather Bill Folds and Keytainers
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Phone Asp. 1436

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Flowers Telegraphed
Phone Asp. 5604
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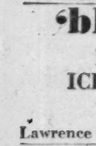

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Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

Florence E. Rand
HATS and GOWNS
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Expert Repairing on All Makes
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1932 Ford de Luxe Roadster $145
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We shall be glad to order for you any of the books referred to in **Dr. Gilmore's series on Bible History.**
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE
TRO. 3000

HILL HARDWARE CO.
Distributors of
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PAINTS & VARNISHES
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REALTORS
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 2041 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477

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PILATO'S
Is Waiting to Serve You
FINE SHOE REBUILDERS
DYERS AND CLEANSERS
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LUNCHEON—BREAKFAST
Special Dinners 11 a. m.—2 p. m.
35c to 65c
136 Mass. Ave., opp. Technology
In business for 11 years
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General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET BRANCH
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Besides Other Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor carried by
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CONSULT US ABOUT
Decorations
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices.
Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET
Established 1891 Tel. Trowbridge 2506

Everything for Preserving
Preserving Kettles—Fruit Jars
Canners Special $1.29 (with rack and enamel cover)
Good Luck Jar Rubbers
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
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NEW CONFECTION
DEMI-TASSE
Most delicious confection originated by Fiske 35¢ half pound.
Fiske's Candy Shop
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kirkland 8681
Payson Park Belmont 2265
Hotel Statler, Boston (Candy only)
Ice Cream and Candy Delivered

COLBURN, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
14 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ. Tro. 5343
New Furnishings Give Added Charm to Your Home

ANDERSON & RUFLE
Quality Furniture
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
Phone Univ. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

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Delco-Heat Oil Burners Boilers and Conditionairs
AUSTIN D. MacRAE
24 MAIN STREET Tel. 707

WILSON LUMBER CO.
STORM SASHES and STORM DOORS
WEATHER STRIPS
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 280

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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

THE LYNN AUTOMATIC POWER OIL BURNER
delivers an exact degree of warmth no matter what type of fire box it's used in.
ALSO
LYNN RANGE BURNERS
No Down Payment—Easy Budget Plan
"Let's Talk It Over."
C. W. CLEVELAND
Authorized Lynn dealer
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Tel. Dedham 1191-W

Phones 0015, 0014
UNION MARKET
"Where Quality Reigns"
Jones Dairy Farm Sausage
572 High St. Dedham

EVERETT

Where You Get The Spot *Quality Goods at Low Prices*
F. H. BAILEY
Groceries and Provisions
119 Belmont Street
EVERETT
Attend Boston Food Fair
October 21 to 26

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Nichols & Frost, Inc.
Keep the neckline important with several changes of new style featured neckwear.
FALL NECKWEAR
$1.00
Featuring "honey"—the new color that combines so smartly with all Fall colors. Also white, flesh or brown. Tailored collar sets of satin, silk, or pique—very feminine frilly laces—collars with plaited jabots—pointed necklines are given special treatment. Demure little round collars are featured in many styles.

RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
Cash your coupons here from the November issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.
FREE 1 full can of VEG-ALL
Assorted fresh vegetables cubed and all ready for serving. No work, no fuss, no left-overs.
2 cans for 25c
At All Red & White Stores

SAXON-WEAVE SUITS
Mt. Rock OVERCOATS
All very reasonably priced this Fall. Don't fail to see them.
F. H. Lane Company
530 MAIN STREET

Penny Bryn Shoppe
Taste Something Good?
Serve Our Coffee Rings or Tea Rings
558 Main St. Tel. 1854

SCHADLICH'S MARKET
72 GREEN ST. TEL. 586
High Grade
MEATS, FISH, VEGETABLES
BAB-O

Mrs. Ida Houghton
is now Manager of the
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street, Room 17
Tel. 3430
We make you comfortable while having a Shampoo, Wave, Hair Cut, or Harper Method Permanent
Our $1.00 Facial is popular

20 New Patterns in Crystal!
Goblets, Sherbets, Plates, Ice Teas, etc.
RICE & CO.
Jewelers and Stationers 350 Main St.

Fitchburg Mutual Insurance
W. E. PUTNEY
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
574 MAIN ST., FITCHBURG
TEL. 733

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

City Cleaners & Dyers
A Neat Appearance Is a Good Investment
PHONE 78

100% Quality Prompt Service
A. D. WILSON CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Oil Burners for Range and Furnace
115 LAUREL STREET TEL. 352
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

GEORGE L. DUGUID CO.
General Trucking
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving. Reasonable Rates.
144 Lincoln St. Tel. 2039 or 1222-W

Clover Hill Farms, Inc.
King's Corner N Lebminster and Lunenburg Center
Chicken Steak or Ham Dinner
Salads, Waffles, Sandwiches (large variety), Ice Cream, Sherbet, Ice Cream Soda
Milk, Cream, Eggs Delivered Daily

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. TEL. 164

THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square

Carries a Complete Line of
HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES
Phone 1472

HOLBROOK

For Good Used Cars
SEE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
Chevrolet and Oldsmobile Sales and Service
COR. PLYMOUTH and WEYMOUTH ST.

HOLYOKE

Are your feet hard to fit?
Take a Tip From Us
You'll find WILBUR COON SHOES comfortable at all those sensitive points where your other shoes are uncomfortable. Drop in and try on a pair of the new Fall styles.
$7.50
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

SINCLAIR
The Florist
Oak and Appleton Streets
Say it with Flowers

DR. LOCKE SHOES
for Men and Women
These are the only shoes designed by this famous authority. Come for a fitting. New Fall styles are attractive.
CHILDS
Exclusive Agents
NEW FALL SHOWING
of
KUPPENHEIMER SUITS and KNOX HATS
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
High Street at Suffolk, Dial 4122

It Is Worth the Walk Down to
MISS BRUCE'S *to Have a*
Harper Shampoo and Wave, Facial or Manicure
MISS JESSIE BRUCE
98 COLLEGE STREET, SOUTH HADLEY
Tel. 2-2284

LAWRENCE

2-pc. Boucle Knits
$8.80
Regular $10.95 and $12.95
Newest Fall Fashions
Sizes 14-44
Cherry & Webb's

NOW ON DISPLAY
The New Sealex Adhesive
Inlaid Linoleum
All laid, cemented at
$1.95 sq. yard
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
Furniture
170-180 Common Street

WALK-OVER
New Fall Footwear
Now ready for your inspection
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street, Lawrence

AN INTERESTING SELECTION of
Fall Hats
awaits you at
MISS TEWKSBURY'S
in the Central Building

LEXINGTON

What have you that needs Repairing or Sharpening
Try
FISKE BROS. BICYCLE SHOP
9-11 Depot Square

Martin's for Quality
Toilet Preparations
Confectionery—Hot Water Bottles
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WOOD'S GREENHOUSES
C. HENRY JACKSON, *Manager*
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HATS
to suit all ages at all prices
SCARFS - HOSIERY
Amy and Laura Hat Shoppe
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MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
The Greatest of All HARVEST SALES
Now Going On
Thousands of Bargains
STORE WIDE

Humming Bird Hose
79c
CHIFFON OR SERVICE
The New Fall Colors Are Here
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

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110 Merrimack Street — at the Clock
WEDDING AND SHOWER GIFTS
DINNERWARE - GLASSWARE - LINENS
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QUALITY FURNITURE

Modern and authentic period reproductions in Mahogany, Walnut and Maple. Finest materials and craftsmanship.
Convenient Budget Terms
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

ORIENTAL CHENILLE SCATTER RUGS
$1.39
27 x 54 in. Oriental Chenille Rugs, faithfully copying the antique hooked type in coloring and design.
True Value $2.00
Goddard Bros.
76-92 Market Street

Our 51st ANNIVERSARY SALE
Is Now In Full Swing
Every department in the store participates.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

- HEAVY CREAM
- LIGHT CREAM
- GRADE "A" MILK
- FAMILY MILK

MASON'S CREAMERY CO.
26 Sidney Avenue Tel. Breakers 7012

Sprague, Breed & Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
Breakers 3400
Get the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

October Sale Now On
Gordon's Woman's Shop
COATS and DRESSES
183 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

A Complete Line of Infants'—Boys' and Girls' COATS—SUITS
2 to 12 Years
also
Snow Suits, up to 16 yrs.
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
175 Pleasant St., Malden

Attend Our
SILVER JUBILEE
Biggest Bargains in Our History
Oct. 17 - 18 - 19
RUDERMAN'S
MALDEN 142 Ferry St. MELROSE 544 Main St. MEDFORD 18 Main St.

Say It With Flowers
E. D. Kaulback & Son
FLORIST
George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Malden 0500

Buy Your
LEONARD REFRIGERATOR
A. B. C. WASHER
ATWATER KENT RADIO
at
FLESHER'S
240 Pleasant Street Malden 5913
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

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Attractive Floor Coverings
All the Latest Patterns, yd., 39c
Size 9x12 Art Squares, $4.49
RANGE OIL BURNERS
Massachusetts approved Chromium Burners, guaranteed for 1 year, $5.79.
Asbestos Pipe Covering for steam or hot water, complete with bands.
COGGAN & SHERMAN
415 Main St., Malden Phone 4203

WENTWORTH in WATSON Sterling.
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service.
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Fresh Dressed Native Capons 39c
Native Broilers 31c
Tender Boneless Rib Roast, No Waste 38c
Excellent Quality—Reasonable Prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

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QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—KALI-STEN-IKS
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

STEARNS & HILL
INC.
505 MAIN STREET
Toilet Goods—Candy—Soda
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Developing and Printing

S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 498 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

HILL & CO.
504 Main Street 521 Franklin Street
THE STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORES

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

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Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
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Twelve Cities Deep

Wide World

Dr. E. A. Speiser With Chalice and Cooking Dish
University of Pennsylvania Archaeologist and Objects Dug Up at Tepe Gawra

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mesopotamian Cities Unblanketed

Beneath the site of the "World's Oldest City" at Tepe Gawra Mound, archaeologists sailing for Mesopotamia this fall hope to find a still older city.

Last week saw Charles Bache of the University of Pennsylvania Museum leave for the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, where receding floods spell the end of the rainy season.

According to Dr. E. A. Speiser, leader of the expedition which began work there in 1927, some 20 or 22 cities are built one on top of another at Tepe Gawra. Last year, City Twelve was more or less thoroughly investigated—proclaimed the oldest in the world. One careless workman sank his pick in too deeply and brought up a slender vase from the still older City Thirteen, which will be uncovered this season. The vase contained kohl, a beauty preparation used by women 6000 years ago to darken their eyebrows.

Even at this early date, Dr. Speiser finds evidence of international trade in the similarity between objects found at Tepe Gawra and findings discovered beyond the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. Of particular interest in this respect was a small toy wagon drawn by a terra cotta animal. Figurines uncovered resemble those made in Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands at about the time Troy was developing into an important city. The digging is being jointly sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania and the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Earth Material Declared of Rock Origin

All matter in or on the earth must have its origin in the igneous rocks, says Dr. Norman L. Bowen of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, who has been studying rock formed by the cooling of the earth's molten mass.

Even the atmosphere and the material parts of living organisms must have had their source in these rocks, he argues, in the belief that he may some day be able to prove this by detecting all 92 fundamental chemical elements in such rocks. If this theory be correct, however, a great deal of research must still be done, for the proportion of the great majority of these elements in the rocks is so small as to defy detection with present methods.

Only eight elements are found in rocks in an amount greater than 1 per cent, while 10 elements make up 99.4 per cent of all rocks. Thus, 82 elements account of only six-tenths of the total.

Frosty Air Driven Off by Propeller

Fruit growers in the California orange belt are blowing the frost away from their trees this year. The long-established method of using orchard heaters still serves, says R. W. Hills in the Porterville orange district, but he finds airplane motors equally necessary.

Turning the pages of a college physics book, one finds that frost demands not only cold air but still air, in order to get in its dangerous work. Thus a 450-horsepower airplane engine driving an eight-foot propeller, the whole mounted on a 40-foot steel tower with a revolving platform, can stir up just enough breeze over a 50-acre farm to spoil Jack Frost's chances of finding a place to lay his white mantle.

Sun's Rays Used for Refrigeration

Also from California comes word that Otto H. Mohr of Concord has discovered how to utilize the sun's rays for refrigeration purposes. The "motor" of his "solarfrigerator" consists of a glass sphere which collects the light rays of the sun, to heat liquid ammonia in the solar generator tank. This passes as vapor through condensing tubes just as in any "electric" refrigerator.

The equipment can be attached to any modern "iceless" refrigerator, says Mr. Mohr, explaining that the device works equally as well in winter as in summer and even on days when there is little sunheat available it still does its duty. Apparently there is sufficient energy available in the visible light portion of the solar spectrum to run the apparatus without depending on the heat rays.

Fern Roots Kept Warm

Small "hobby" gardeners are offered an unusual method of obtaining soil heat in winter for their plants. A kit developed by General Electric engineers, soon to be on the market, allows one to bury an electric cable in ferneries or small home flower beds, plug into any home circuit and be assured of ideal plant temperature all winter long.

Fuertes Hawk Catalogued

Cornell's bird-study expedition finds a new species of red-tailed hawk, the first "new" bird to be discovered in the United States in several years. Its name—Fuertes Red-tailed Hawk—honoring the late Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Cornell ornithologist.

Ford Buys Annealers

Henry Ford recently inspected and approved 13 large bell-type electric furnaces at the General Electric plant, soon to be installed in his new steel plant at the Ford Motor Company, Detroit. Each furnace will anneal two 16,000-pound coils of steel strip in one charge—enough for 200 cars or more.

A. N. Merzaoff Photo

Otto H. Mohr

New Museums Planned in Mexico City To Aid Child and Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A number of new museums designed to aid the education of both children and adults will soon be opened here by the Ministry of Education. Some of the museums are already in existence, such as the Museum of Natural History, but they will be completely reorganized with new material.

The Museum of Natural History has, for many years, played an active part in education, and the number of visitors is constantly increasing. Where 5000 visitors was the monthly average in 1929, this number has now jumped to 25,000. The majority of the visitors are school children from Mexico City and the nearby suburbs. This museum, unlike many others, is not filled just with fossils and inanimate objects but possesses a small zoo where children may study live animals.

The Geological Museum is almost as popular as the Natural History and offers a preparatory study to the Museum of Archaeology, History and Ethnology. This latter is, for the visitor, one of the most fascinating places in the country, for it contains many priceless relics. Here one may study the reconstructed models of houses, temples and streets that existed in Mexico many centuries ago, as well as actual bits of sculpture and fragments of wall paintings.

From time to time the museum publishes bulletins upon the various new archaeological discoveries.

The Museum of Popular Arts is a recent innovation, but one that achieved such quick success it will be considerably enlarged in the coming year.

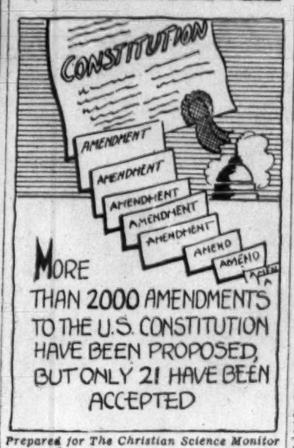
The Commercial Museum is the youngest of all these ventures and includes an exhibition of all goods manufactured in the country and of the many processes involved in this manufacture.

THE greater the obstacle, the more glory in overcoming it; and difficulties are but the maids of honor to set off the virtue.—MOLIERE.

Daily Features

THE generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may unannounced approach the throne of heaven.—LAVATER.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

17

Check (√) Yes or No

1. In flying from New York to San Francisco, have you covered less than a third of your distance when you arrive at Chicago? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is flint harder than iron? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is Connecticut more than twice as large in area as Delaware? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Does the Tigris River flow into the Euphrates? (*Yes*.. ... *No*.....)

5. Is it true that Sir Walter Scott refused the honor of Poet Laureate of England? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bas-Relief Photographs

AN UNEMPLOYED young person has a small and cheap kodak with the outfit to develop and print her own snapshots. A newspaperman came along and explained to her the beautiful new photography which gives any snapshot that carved look when printed, or, as it is called, "bas-relief" photography. She had no difficulty in following the instructions and her first pictures were successful.

A friendly storekeeper in her town placed the "bas-relief" prints in his window, and soon orders began to pour in from her friends and neighbors. She would make a bas-relief of any snapshot for 25 cents. She has been swarmed with orders; and all the unemployed members of her family have been put to work in assisting her to keep up with her little trade.

The secret of bas-relief is this: After a negative has been developed, a positive is made on a film; then both are placed in a printing frame, the positive on top so the image is superimposed. The positive is moved slightly to one side until the two images are not in complete register. The photographic paper is then placed in position and printed, allowing considerable time for the exposure. Mrs. J. C. P.

Brevities

Humorist: "Women will soon be flying airplanes just as they now drive cars," states a writer. Oh, well, rebuilding the hangars will provide work.

Punch: "A couple of wrens rested right under my nose," writes a camper. Men who cultivate bushy moustaches have to put up with this sort of thing.

Children's Corner

The Three Phoebes

ONLY yesterday the China Dog had been set on the mantel in the parlor. Only this morning while the sun shone bright he had discovered the canary by the window. The canary was curious, and there was that about the China Dog that seemed to say he was no ordinary dog. The canary ventured to find out. "Please, Mr. China Dog," he chirped, "tell me about yourself. I'm sure you have an interesting past."

The China Dog shut his eyes as if he would bring clearly before him all his adventures, and just when the canary had come to be certain he was asleep, they popped open and he said: "I was born in England about 200 years ago. My first recollection is of a tiny shop in London. One day while I was sitting on the shelf, a tall lady came in with a little girl whose name was Phoebe. Phoebe looked at me and I looked at Phoebe and at once we became friends. The tall lady, whose name was Mother, bought me and Phoebe fetched me home. Those were happy days. I sat on Phoebe's dresser and while she worked her sampler she talked to me and quite often she sang.

"When I had been in Phoebe's home some time her mother decided to come to live in America. We made the long sea journey together in a packet sailing to Boston. When we landed there was no coach to take us to our friends' house, so Phoebe and her mother were obliged to go on horseback.

"In those days, my pretty canary, the roads were rough and sometimes travelers had to ford streams. It was while Phoebe was crossing a stream that her bag, with me inside, went—plop—into the water."

The canary became so agitated at this that he peeped shrilly.

"Please," the China Dog said, "don't interrupt. How long I lay in the water I shall never know; but one day—it must have been weeks later—the bag was fished out by an Indian boy. He was delighted to find me and took me home to his wigwam. All winter I stayed there. In the spring the boy took me to the fields where the Indians were planting corn, and somehow or other, I never knew exactly how, I got buried in a corn hill.

"It must have been years that I was hidden there. Then one beautiful spring morning a white man, plowing the field, discovered me. And what do you think?"

The canary, glad of a chance to peep, said, "I think the white man had a little girl and her name was Phoebe!"

"Right," the China Dog barked, "and she lived in a house at the edge of the field, with another tall lady, whose name was Mother. I came to love the second Phoebe as I had loved the first. I sat on her dresser and she used to read her Horn Book to me. If she hadn't been so stupid as to grow up, I should never have been put in the attic, but put in the attic I was! It was rather an interesting place, that attic. The mice and I had many a party but it got a little tiresome after 50 years and more, so I was glad when someone discovered me under the eaves and sold me to a man with a queer name."

"What was his name?" the canary ventured.

"Antiques," the China Dog answered, "Mr. Antiques. After that I went from shop to shop and then came yesterday, when another tall lady bought me and fetched me here!"

The canary became excited, fluttering his wings. "Her name is Mother, too," he chirped.

Just then a shadow fell across the hooked rug. The canary burst into song, and, looking up, the China Dog saw a little girl in the doorway.

With a hop and a skip she came to the mantel, her hands clasped the China Dog and above the canary's song he heard the little girl's voice speaking to him—

"China Dog, China Dog,
Phoebe is my name!
And I knew about you
Long before you came!"

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

We Had Many a Party

Bottle Baby

Six-Year-Old Edward Wingenroth Finds It Fun to Feed the Husky Youngster Which He Raised From Lambhood. The First Call to Dinner Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by W. Henry Boller, Philadelphia.

Daily Anecdote

Apologies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER was a very famous French tenor who felt that his artistry should command respectful silence. A wealthy citizen engaged him to sing at his home, Roger to receive 1500 francs for his appearance. He sang his first number beautifully, but no one paid the slightest attention, the guests talking and laughing their loudest throughout the rendition.

Deciding that the time had arrived for another selection, the host sought Roger but could not find him. He had disappeared, nor did he again put in an appearance that evening.

The following day the sponsor of the party received a note from Roger, together with 2000 francs. "I have the honor to return the 1500 francs which I received for singing at your party," wrote Roger. "And I beg leave to add 500 francs more for having so greatly disturbed the conversation of your guests."

In Lighter Vein

Musician

"Yes, our Alfie has a wonderful ear for music. Show him any of those gramophone records, and straight away he'll tell you what's on the other side."—*El Paso World News.*

Practice

"I'm thinking of becoming a debt collector. What do you think of the idea?"

"It's a good idea. All you need is practice. You lend me $5, and I'll let you practice on me for nothing."—*Pathfinder.*

Barber?

The suburban banker was leaving for his office one morning when his four-year-old granddaughter, following him to the door, inquired:

"Where are you going?"

"Going to work," he said.

"What do you work with, grandpa?"

The only answer he could think of was:

"With my hands 'n' head."

"Oh," said the child, "you mean with a hairbrush?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Obedience

An Irish recruit in one of the riding schools had the misfortune to part company with his horse. According to custom, the sergeant strode up to him and demanded: "Did you receive orders to dismount?"

"I did, sorr."

"Where from?"

"From hindquarters," said Paddy.—*London Free Press.*

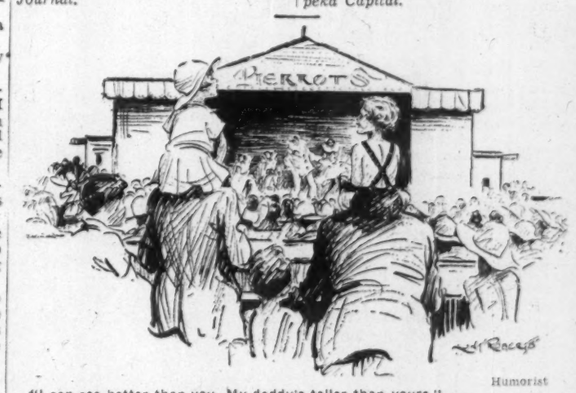
Jury Note

A Union Pacific shopman had been drawn on a federal grand jury, and didn't want to serve. When his name was called, he asked Judge Pollock to excuse him. "We are very busy at the shops," said he, "and I ought to be there."

"So you are one of those men who think the Union Pacific couldn't get along without you," remarked the judge.

"No, Your Honor," said the shopman. "I know it could get along without me, but I don't want it to find out."

"Excused," said the judge.—*Topeka Capital.*



Humorist

"I can see better than you. My daddy's taller than yours."
"I don't care if he is. Mine's more comfortable."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Petunias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wuchang, China

A TEACHER from "the States" spent her first winter in central China. She lived in the cozy bungalow assigned to her; and the kindnesses shown her by the Chinese neighbors encouraged her to feel at home. Her "boy" was allowed to call daily at one large house for all drinking water needed.

As spring came round, one of her sisters back home sent a few envelopes of giant purple petunia seeds. As the trip to China is a long one, the second full moon had appeared by the time this letter arrived. The seeds were planted toward the end of May; then the teacher left late in June for Peiping, for her summer vacation.

The first of September found her on her way back again, listening to stories of a very hot summer—two months without rain. To her surprise and joy, her tiny house looked all dressed up when she approached it. Huge purple petunias were in bloom all about the front, and were tumbling out of flower pots which had been placed on both sides of her front steps.

Then she learned how it all happened. Her "boy" had persistently carried water all summer to keep these plants fresh and hardy; and his reward was this gorgeous array of flowers which cheered the lady when she returned to resume duties on the campus.

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: An organization has a board of directors, each member of which is elected to serve three years. The terms expire at different times, approximately one third of the members retiring at the end of each year. An amendment to the by-laws is adopted, making the terms of directors one year. At the election of directors, are all to be elected, or only those who have served the three-year term?

Answer: The amendment to the by-laws goes into effect as soon as it is adopted, unless a motion is previously adopted providing otherwise. Thus the amendment described legislates out of office all directors whose terms, according to the previous by-laws, would be unexpired. If it is desired to continue them until the end of their three-year term, a motion to that effect would have to be adopted before the amendment is adopted or made part of the resolution adopting the amendment.

Guess Again Answers (17)

1. Yes; the flying distance from New York to San Francisco is 2720 miles, and the distance from New York to Chicago is 724 miles.
2. Yes; with diamond rated as 10, flint is 7 and iron is 5.
3. Yes; the area of Connecticut is 4965 square miles, and that of Delaware is 2370.
4. Yes.
5. Yes; when Scott refused it in 1813, it was bestowed on Southey.

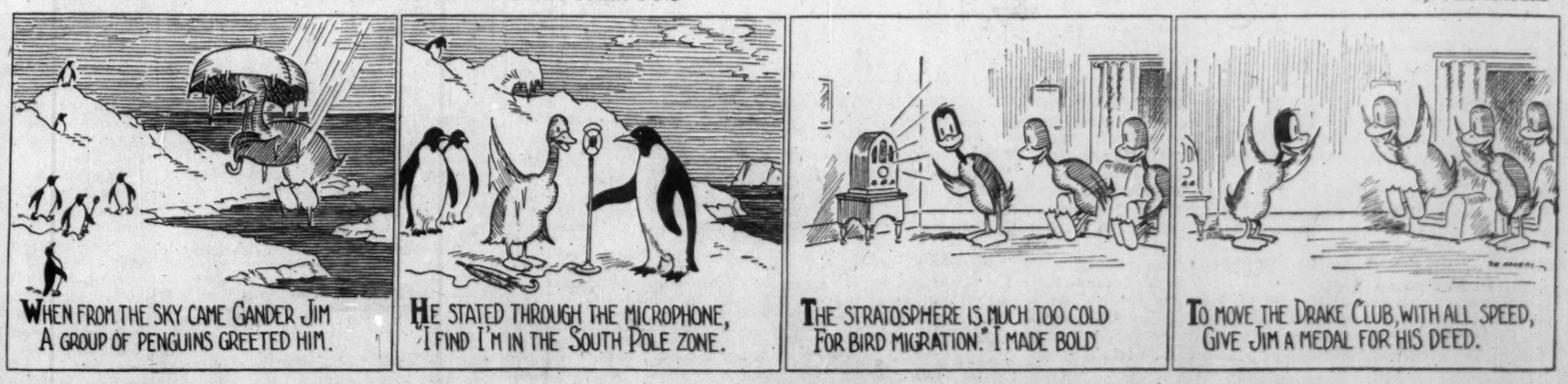
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Doodleducks Are Getting Impatient*

By LE PELLEY

WHY WON'T YOU TELL US ABOUT YOUR HOBBY, MARMADUKE?
YES — WHAT ARE YOU COLLECTING?
WELL, BOYS, I AM COLLECTING ALMOST NOTHING AT ALL WHEN YOU COME RIGHT DOWN TO IT! IT IS REALLY SOMETHING SIMILAR TO THE HOLE IN A DOUGHNUT!
NOT AT ALL UNLIKE THE CENTER OF A LIFE SAVER!
WELL, BUDDY — IT LOOKS AS IF HE'S NOT GOING TO TALK —
HMM — I DO BELIEVE THEY WALKED UNDER THIS BRANCH PURPOSELY!

The Adventures of Waddles —*At the South Pole*

By THE HAGERS


WHEN FROM THE SKY CAME GANDER JIM A GROUP OF PENGUINS GREETED HIM.
HE STATED THROUGH THE MICROPHONE, "I FIND I'M IN THE SOUTH POLE ZONE."
THE STRATOSPHERE IS MUCH TOO COLD FOR BIRD MIGRATION." I MADE BOLD
TO MOVE THE DRAKE CLUB, WITH ALL SPEED, GIVE JIM A MEDAL FOR HIS DEED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Isolation—'Splendid' or Obsolete?

GREAT BRITAIN has seldom been without a school of thinkers who have held that her proper foreign policy was one of "splendid isolation." Today low rumblings about a break with France and "armed isolation from Europe's quarrels" are heard in dispatches from London. But this arises more from bitterness against Premier Laval than from any belief that Britain can effectively separate herself from the Continent. Certainly history lends no support to the views of British isolationists.

Granted that Britain's island position has always kept her somewhat apart, and that the expansion of her Empire overseas has drawn her thoughts and activities away from Europe, nevertheless at few critical periods in the last two centuries has it been possible for her to disengage herself wholly from European affairs. Britain is not quite in Europe. But she is certainly not quite out of it.

Those publicists who today are belittling the League of Nations and urging Britain to dissociate herself from efforts to stop the Ethiopian war have utterly failed to influence public opinion. Day after day they have been denouncing the League as a pious fraud, warning their readers against "collective security" as a dangerous illusion, and condemning any cooperative effort to protect the weak against the strong as the meddlesome act of busy-bodies.

The opinions of their papers should not be mistaken for the opinion of any large section of the British public. When the Government declared that it was ready to accept all its obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and that it would take its full share with other governments in measures to stop war—not, be it noted, to extend the area of hostilities—it had behind it the Conservative, Labor and Liberal parties, all the newspapers which habitually support one or another of the parties, all the serious press, and also the churches, the trades unions and other great social organizations. The cabinet ministers were in fact justified in asserting that public opinion was solidly behind them.

In his speech at the Conservative Party conference Mr. Baldwin denied the possibility of Great Britain's adopting an isolationist policy, and challenged the doctrines of those who believe that Britain and the Empire would be safer outside the League than in. His argument might have been interpreted in terms either of international morality or of expediency. In either case it would be valid.

In respect of her purely material interests Great Britain cannot be prosperous in isolation. She depends on trade not with the Empire alone but with all the world, and this demands friendly intercourse with foreign peoples. Even her Empire communications depend on her ships passing through the Mediterranean and her airplanes across Europe. In the matter of security from warlike aggression, the waters of the Channel no longer render her immune. Equally with any other country she is exposed to the risk of invasion by air. And every year, as invention progresses and transportation becomes swifter and more efficient, the world becomes smaller. No part of it can easily regard itself as detached.

But material interests are not the only consideration. The moral forces of the world can no longer be packed into watertight compartments. The press, reinforced by cable, telephone and radio, keeps the peoples informed about what is happening throughout the world. Ideas pass from country to country; sympathy is quickened; the sense of mutual obligation and responsibility grows.

We have seen how the ideals of socialism, fascism and democracy, have communicated themselves from nation to nation unhindered by frontiers. And in the course of this intercommunication of ideas one supreme conviction has spread over much of the civilized world: that the body-politic of the world should seek to be as one in preventing the disruptive outrage of aggressive war.

Moral indignation is a factor that must be reckoned with in preventing any one country from wholly isolating itself from neighbors. Both material interests and moral considerations make it impossible for Great Britain to isolate herself from Europe or to refuse active co-operation in maintaining and enforcing peace.

When We're All in Jail!

THE old saw about prevention being better than cure may be trite, but it is also true. Sometimes it seems as though rounding up criminals gets much more attention than cutting away the roots of crime, possibly because the former is more dramatic. One of those roots is enforced idleness.

Disquieting are prison statistics published by Sanford Bates, Director of Prisons in the United States. Whereas the House of Commons was informed in August that prison population in the United Kingdom was showing substantial yearly decrease, the convict census in America is officially declared to show a 15 per cent increase this year and "the increase is expected to continue." Various causes are cited: the aggressive action by the "G" men, new crime laws and new liquor laws.

Because of this estimated increase in accommodation required for lawbreakers the prison authorities are asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient to enable six more prisons to be built. Incidentally, indefatigable delvers into figures are probably calculating how soon will it be, at this yearly rate of increase, before the whole nation finds itself in jail?

Seriously, we can't stop crime by building prisons. In the current Forum a young Englishman, recently forced upon the dole, speaks without bitterness but with intense earnestness of the despair that engulfs the man to whom work is denied. Passionately he denies the complacent statement of the comfortably placed that the unemployed can be divided into two main classes: those who are unable to work, and those who do not want work. What do they know, what can they know, of rebuffs at factories, everlasting walking, waiting, writing; repeated failure that breaks the self-respect of the stoutest?

Who shall stand in judgment when the discouraged jobless turns to crime? Who shares the responsibility when those who would work if they could are condemned to idleness, so frequently the cradle of crime? Who stands at the bar of judgment equally with the criminal? Society, which can build prisons for him but which must, sooner or later, courageously and intelligently face its obligation to help him find a place to work.

The Jobholder Pays

FOR about two years now the offices of the Democratic National Committee in Washington have been headquarters for seekers of government jobs of all varieties and from all parts of the United States. Probably a more business-like organization and routine have been set up than in any previous administration, Democratic or Republican. The committee takes pride in the efficiently kept records by which it can show any Democratic senator, representative or county chairman how well his state, district or county has been cared for in patronage distribution.

Regular channels have been established through which an applicant must "clear" his required political endorsements before he can expect that preferred consideration which James A. Farley, Postmaster General and National Committee Chairman, asserts should be given to those who have served the party. Even when seeking positions in the classified civil service many applicants have found it expedient to have these credentials in order.

Now there appears in the Washington Star news that the finance committee of the Democratic Council of the District of Columbia is sending a circular letter to government employees all up and down the line both in civil service and nonclassified or emergency positions asking them to contribute to the extinguishment of the National Committee's lingering campaign debt. Approximately 105,000 of the 770,000 federal employees work in the "District."

Federal statutes forbid a government official from soliciting political contributions from his fellow or subordinate office holders, and appropriate punishment often has been visited upon persons guilty of "selling" positions by this method. There is, of course, no violation when the request comes from a party officer not holding public office. But with the example of the clerical efficiency that has been developed in the national headquarters, can it be doubted that the contribution lists will be consulted when a state or local party chairman is asked to give the endorsement which may be so important to someone's getting or retaining a government job?

Slogan—Something-for-Nothing!

CONSTANT vigilance is the price of social welfare. An organized campaign to legalize lotteries is getting under way in Massachusetts. Last year the State Legislature defeated a not-so-concerted attempt by a narrow margin. The impending drive is part of a nation-wide movement sponsored by the newly-formed National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries.

The conference is seeking 100,000 members whom it hopes to enlist through a cash-prize slogan contest. Prospective members must pay one dollar for the "privilege" of participating. Slogans cover a multitude of shortcomings. They frequently get by as substitutes for straight thinking. Catchwords are hard to combat. Opponents of lotteries should be awake to this danger.

The drive to legalize public lotteries parallels the history of prohibition in some respects. Repeal was the result of repeated efforts by the wets to overthrow the law. The battle did not end with the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment as the dry forces supposed.

Last year's repulse of lottery schemes along numerous legislative fronts was not necessarily a permanent success. Lottery supporters are coming back stronger than ever. Their opponents should realize that yesterday's victory must be won again.

To combat the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries we may need a National Conference Against Legalizing Lotteries. An organization that will match every tricky slogan and misleading argument of lottery supporters with the overwhelming truth about the demoralizing futility and waste of gambling can accomplish much. Constant alertness can expose and forestall the something-for-nothing lure.

Journalistic Blight

Book News of the Day

IN 1891, a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, appeared on the newspaper horizon of New York. It was raised with as magic a wand as that of Prospero. Out of it came a great wind that was as disastrous to the journalistic world of the United States as was the tempest which the Duke of Milan raised to wreck the ship of his enemies. By 1920, it had engulfed eighteen newspapers and made jobless thousands of workers in the Fourth Estate.

The wielder of the wand was Frank Andrew Munsey. Many men have called him many things. His executives called him "Chief"; thousands of newspaper workers, taking their cue from J. Norman Lynd, old New York Herald cartoonist, "the graveyard of New York newspapers"; William Allen White said he was the man who "contributed to the journalism of his day the talent of a meat packer, the morals of a money changer and the manner of an undertaker," adding that "he and his kind have about succeeded in transforming a once-noble profession into an 8 per cent security."

* * *

George Britt, who has written the most illuminating biography of Munsey that has yet appeared, FORTY YEARS—FORTY MILLIONS: THE CAREER OF FRANK A. MUNSEY. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3), calls him the representative of "a type," and perhaps he comes nearer than anyone else to describing this unique individual who came to New York penniless in the early '80's and passed on in 1925 leaving an estate then valued at about $40,000,000, the residue of which went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, while the newspaper workers whom he had made jobless were left to shuffle as they might on the eve of the greatest moral and economic depression the world had ever known.

At best, the narrative of Munsey's rise from grocer's clerk in a little Maine town to the head of a vast fortune and rulership over the biggest chain of newspapers in the world would not be pleasant reading if told with animus, nor true if told flatteringly. Mr. Britt has done neither. His is a plain, unvarnished tale.

Mr. Britt follows step by step Munsey's career — journalistic, political, social — from the establishment of his first publication, the Golden Argosy, which he started, with strictly limited credit and $40 in his pocket, in 1882, down to his final sale of the Herald to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in 1924. During all these years, his was the lethal touch on every newspaper upon which he laid his hand.

* * *

Munsey, Mr. Britt makes clear, worshiped the dollar mark, and it was part of his worship to "play the game hard, obey the rules and defy competitors." He was, therefore, a "type," representative of "America's greatest business age," looking upon newspapers, magazines, hotels, office buildings, estates and lands, all of which he brought within his kingdom, with the same eyes with which he surveyed the shelves of foods in tins in the little grocery shop where he started.

Giving out little warmth, little real love, Munsey got little love and warmth in return. The result was that he was a lonely man and his last years were "gray years." It was the price he paid for financial success. A. H. W.

Refusing to Budge

Filipino Hospitality

ALTHOUGH not so well known, Filipino graciousness is no less outstanding than the famed southern hospitality. The native's door is always open to the stranger. In his journeys to other parts he never provides for the needs of the way since he is welcome in any home where he may decide to stop for rest and refreshment. According to some, this is not hospitality, for the host expects to balance the account sooner or later on his own travels.

No such reciprocal opportunity offers when he entertains the stranger from a foreign country; nor does any such thought enter into his readiness to serve. Although he was more reticent toward the soldier, who came in a certain sense to conquer, than to the schoolteacher who came to give, he seldom fails to go out of his way to be gracious in his own house, giving his guest the best he has to offer no matter how much he or his family may be inconvenienced.

* * *

My own most intimate contacts were with the Bicols in the Province of Ambos Camarines, Southern Luzon, about one hundred miles from Manila as the airplane flies; but at that time a week's journey.

Rain fell in torrents. A typhoon raging on the lake compelled us to tie up under a bamboo thicket in a river cove. Servants of a wealthy native on board the launch discovered a house on the high ground in the forest back of the thicket, which they insisted another *maestro* and I should occupy while our hosts remained overnight on the launch.

The owner of the house and his wife would not be happy until we permitted them to surrender their dinner and canopy bed while they were left to sleep on the bamboo kitchen floor.

When the rain ceased, dugouts were sent for to transport us across the inundated country. In his own town the wealthy native, after entertaining us royally, furnished a *banca* and two boatmen to paddle me down the flooded highway to the temporary nipa Venice that was to be my home for two years.

The *presidente* entertained me in his own house until one of the best residences in town was prepared for my occupancy. Nothing was overlooked for my personal comfort. Everyone was gracious. If I carried a package along the street someone ran from a house and insisted on relieving me of the burden.

During one of the school holidays my *muchacho* and I went down to Albay, the province south of the Camarines, to inspect the ruins projecting from the lava at the foot of Mayon, which is said to have the most perfect cone of any volcano in the world. At Guinobatan we met one of our own hemp growers, who hugged me as if I were a long lost brother, danced about like a schoolboy and boasted to those present of the *maestro* from his own town.

* * *

When we decided to visit the boiling springs of Tiwi on the other side of Mayon with a group of Albay teachers, the *presidente* lent us a pony to pack our luggage. I was the first to arrive in Libog, tucked between Mayon and another small mountain, after I had picked my way among lava rocks as big as a native shack on the shores of Legaspi Bay, and waited for the others, from whom I had become separated, under the nipa awning of a small *tienda*. It had started to rain. A man ran from a large house across the street.

"Come on over," he said. "Don't stand there in the rain."

"I have missed my friends," I told him.

"Don't worry. I'll send my servants to find them."

The two American teachers stationed here were sent for and our host insisted that we remain for a banquet with entertainment by local talent.

At Tiwi my boy and I decided to take a short cut back via a jungle trail over the mountain. Near the top we stopped at a Negrito lodge where a kinky-haired pygmy gave us mountain spring water in a coconut dipper and apologized for the poverty of her utensil.

It turned dark before we reached the other side and we were compelled to feel our way on hands and knees, the only light in the dense mountain forest being an occasional phosphorescent plant. We waded waist deep through a swamp to Buhi on palm-fringed Buhi Lake in Iriga's extinct sunken crater, where the paternal guardian of the town brought out his own clothes to replace my muddy attire, ordered dinner and turned over to me his best room.

Nor was this hospitality confined to the Bicols, as a letter written by a friend stationed in a Tagal Province near Manila, would indicate.

"Once a month," he wrote, "the bandits swoop down from the hills and ransack the town. The old chieftain places a guard at my house so his own men will not mistake and rob it too. It may be out of respect for the great institution of learning, but I am more inclined to believe that even a bandit chieftain cannot be discourteous to a guest of these hospitable islands." M. J.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Legion's Other Foot"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the exception of your references to immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates or bonus, which is a controversial question into which I decline to enter, I wish to heartily commend you for the editorial entitled "The Legion's Other Foot." It seems to me, at least, with the above exception, that you have been most fair in your presentation of the situation as you see it.

However, there is one thought which occurs to me, and in case this has been overlooked, perhaps you would permit my calling it to your attention, viz., Are not the officials of larger cities of the United States at least partially to blame for the conduct of Legionnaires and others in cities where national American Legion conventions are held? It is common knowledge, of course, that at every national convention of the Legion more than one prominent American city puts in its claim or invitation for the convention of the succeeding year. These invitations are extended with absolute and full knowledge of the unfortunate conditions of rowdyism which practically permeate the business district of the convention city and which you have so properly lamented.

Does it not seem that officials of cities desirous of Legion conventions should let it be known in advance that the Legion is expected to co-operate fully in assisting and maintaining order and decency?

It seems just possible that if the governing bodies of our larger cities and chambers of commerce of same could lay aside their selfish desires for the material benefits to be derived from American Legion conventions long enough to insist that the fundamentals of law and order be maintained during same, the Legion might ultimately be brought in line with this policy, which, incidentally, is in strict accordance with the Legion's constitution.

New York City. WILLIAM BENJAMIN WEST

Brute Force for Law and Order?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to a report in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Elliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a joint meeting of the Export Club and Executives Club of the chamber, made remarks on conditions in Ethiopia and its population which call for correction. Mr. Wadsworth said:

"Ethiopian nomads and bandits, constituting about 10,000,000 of the 13,000,000-odd persons, will sooner or later be brought to a sense of law and order, whether it be done by Italy, France or some other nation. It is impossible to deal with Ethiopia because of the percentage of its population who fail to respect law and order."

This statement is not only harmful to American-African trade relations, it is unfair to the 3,500,000 Semitic-Hamitic Himaryites who represent the real Ethiopians or Abyssinians, to the large population of Mohammedans, Sudanese Negroes and some 50,000 Jews and other tribes. It is true that there are some so-called wild tribes on the European frontiers, but this is equally true of other countries. In the United States, it would seem that lawlessness is rampant.

In regard to the wild tribes on the Ethiopian frontiers, I would like to mention the fact that Italy and France have not proved to be very humane toward the native Somali in the French and Italian Somalilands. Both nations maintain their mastery by force. Here are words of an American correspondent in Addis Ababa.

As we reached the shore (Djibouti, French Somaliland), black policemen beat back porters and vendors with whips. Force in its crudest form was master. Human self-respect was gone. Authority resided in lashes!

Most Americans still consider Africa the "Dark Continent," peopled with so-called savages, not realizing that the Continent of Africa has become of the greatest importance to United States industry and commerce. Calling millions of African natives "bandits" will show its effects in other large colonies where natives have advanced to a high standard of education.

During the early years of pioneering, my personal contacts with so-called savage tribes in central and other parts of Africa always proved without exceptions that the natives were peaceful, hospitable, industrious and good-natured if treated as human beings. I never carried any weapons on any of my expeditions and explorations in Africa into territories where no white man had ever set foot before me. I encountered no trouble with African natives, with Papuas in New Guinea nor with Indians in South America.

Boston. CARL BUSCHMANN

"America and Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very glad to read W. Marlborough Addison's letter in the Monitor expressing America's sympathy for League efforts to check war in Africa. I have been wondering how long our Government is going to sit back and allow this wholesale slaughter to continue. R. P.

San Francisco, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

A Course in Crime—II

[An Address Delivered Before the Governor's Conference on Crime, the Criminal and Society," at Albany, N. Y.]

By Henry James Forman
Author of "Our Movie-Made Children"

A FEW weeks ago, in London, I learned much from a conversation with the British film censor. The British film censor, the Right Hon. Mr. Edward Shortt, a former Cabinet member, oddly enough holds his position much as does Mr. Will Hays [in the United States]: That is, the producers pay his salary and the expenses of his office. His selection, however, has to be approved by the Home Office, which gives him virtually governmental sanction. The result is that, both in and out of the industry, he carries actually government authority.

It comes about, therefore, that when he issues a license it is indeed like the license issued by, say, the censor of this state, but with these differences: There are two kinds of licenses issued: a "U" license and an "A" license. "U" stands for Universal, and means that a picture can be shown to all ages, children and adults alike, what we should describe as a "family picture." An "A" license, however, means that the film can be shown to adults only. From these children are excluded.

* * *

For instance, in one year 254 feature films received the "U" certificate and 317 the "A" certificate. That is, to more than half the films passed, no children were admitted; twenty-three films in a single year were totally rejected.

Also, all crime techniques in pictures are absolutely barred. What these things alone would mean in preventing children and adolescents from seeing certain types of pictures can be readily imagined —especially if the classifications were strictly observed by exhibitors. In England they are strictly observed. . . .

Now, suppose such a system were introduced into the State of New York, how would it be likely to work? According to the survey of the research, the motion-picture attendance throughout the United States, conservatively figured, is 77,000,000 weekly. In other words, approximately an 8,000,000 weekly audience in New York State. The mere fact that New York would divide pictures into classes for adults only and for universal showing, would already exercise an influence upon producers and tend to hold down the number of those from which children under a certain age must be excluded.

But there would arise the question of enforcement. It is my belief that adherence to such a regulation could be enforced. A machinery for enforcement could be set up by some authority designated either by the Governor or by the Legislature, and, in any case, an exhibitor would hesitate to infringe on a regulation or act that might cost him a fine, his license, or both.

* * *

In New York City, I believe, there is an ordinance that children under a certain age must be accompanied by a parent or some adult in attending a motion picture theater. Certain exhibitors, many in fact, ignore this entirely, or, in some cases, pass a group of young children collected at the door with the first adult that comes in; or, sometimes, they employ a woman for the purpose of taking in those children, and once they are in, no further attention is paid to them.

I know a woman who proceeded to investigate this abuse on her own, and caused numerous arrests of box-office employees in a number of New York East Side motion picture theaters. Clearly, there is need of co-operation between state and local city and town authorities in enforcement of any regulations existing or still to be set up. But were it possible for any citizen to take action, certain, even private, organizations, such as women's clubs, welfare organizations, parent-teacher groups, might be willing to charge themselves with enforcement. Were the will in existence, the way would be found. . . .

* * *

A start in those reforms once made in the large and populous State of New York would, I believe, prove contagious. The whole country is alive to the exigency and many, perhaps most, states would follow suit. By this means it is possible that federal censorship could be averted. No one is keen to resort to federal censorship if it can be avoided; but unless some plan is worked out for state and local regulation that would be both practicable and effective, the groups who have formed themselves to combat the evils of irresponsible production and showing of motion pictures, regardless of what effect they may produce in the young, will inevitably demand federal regulation and censorship, and most probably get it.

One brief additional point. We have seen the high retentive quality of motion pictures. When used as an aid in education, in certain subjects, pupils having the advantage of this aid are 20 to 40 per cent ahead of similar grade pupils without film aid. The time is close at hand when character instruction will be seen as a necessity in schools. . . . For character is, after all is said and done, the supreme safeguard against, and preventor of, crime.